

The Na

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1884.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1884.

The Week.

THERE are some things in Secretary Frelinghuysen's defence of the Spanish treaty—said to be the composition, in the main, of Mr. Foster—which sound like economical novelties, and make one feel as if one of the results of the high tariff was the eradication from the American mind, or memory, of the theory of exchange. How, for instance, does "the loss of revenue which a reduction of the sugar and tobacco duties involves, harmonize with the policy which placed coffee and other like products on the free list?" Putting a commodity on the free list means declaring that it shall pay no duty, no matter from what part of the world it comes. This inevitably lowers the price, and surrenders to the consumers the sum lost to the revenue. But taking the duty off a commodity coming from one particular part of the world, which furnishes only a portion of the supply, surrenders the sum lost to the revenue to a particular set of foreigners, and not to the consumers. This policy cannot, therefore, "harmonize" with the coffee policy, because the only thing in common between them is that they both reduce the revenue. You might as well say that a man who lost \$50,000 in gambling was like a man who spent that sum in founding a public library. It also resembles somewhat the *Tribune's* ground in the late canvass, that Blaine was as good a man as Washington, because charges were made against them both.

The reciprocity treaty concluded with Mexico contains a provision (Article 9) that it shall remain in force for six years, and until the expiration of a twelve-months' notice by either party at any time afterward. By Article 5, however, it is provided that in case any changes in the tariff, as against *other nations*, are made by Mexico or the United States, "either by legislation or by means of treaties," the party affected by the change "may denounce this convention even before the term specified in Article 9, and the present convention will be terminated at the end of six months from the day on which such notification may be made." Now, by the Mexican treaty, sugar "not above No. 16 Dutch standard" is to come in free. The Spanish treaty just concluded admits Spanish sugar of the same grade free, besides making innumerable other changes. This appears to be just the case Article 5 of the Mexican treaty was designed to provide against. It involves a change in our tariff in favor of Spain, which affects Mexico. Consequently, if the Spanish treaty is ratified, the Mexican Government can, if it chooses, terminate the Mexican treaty in six months. The lawyers in the Senate, therefore, will have to balance the risk of losing the Mexican treaty against the advantages of the Spanish treaty. A commercial policy based on treaties which may be torn up whenever the area of the policy is extended, is an economical novelty which may well cause the Senate to hesitate.

The Boston *Advertiser*, referring again to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, says that "if England persists in regarding the treaty of 1850 as still binding and applicable, it is the clear duty of Congress either to abide by, and act under, its terms, or else to appeal to arbitration, stating our willingness to pay an indemnity if we fail to show, first, that the treaty bore only on a 'particular object,' long since past, or, second, that the violation of the treaty by Great Britain has rendered its further continuance subject to our pleasure." There is a subtle irony about this which we fear is too delicate for general comprehension. The fact is that we can never show that the treaty has only a "particular object," because the treaty itself (Art. 8) refers to the two governments as desiring by means of it "not only . . . to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a *general principle*."

The work of constructing a Cabinet for President Cleveland is proceeding with undiminished briskness in the newspapers. The greatest activity is displayed by the Republican journals and by the few Democratic journals which did all they could to defeat Cleveland during the campaign. It is in the latter particularly that we find the liveliest anxiety about the new President's attitude upon civil-service reform. They are sure that if he enforces the present law, and especially if he attempts to enlarge its scope, there will be trouble in the party. They view with solicitude such rumors as that Senator Pendleton will be given a Cabinet position, and almost despair of the perpetuity of free institutions when they contemplate the possibility of Cleveland's adopting a policy in accordance with the views of the Independent Republicans. They talk constantly of the irrepressible conflict between the Bourbon Democracy and the reform element of the party, and warn Cleveland of the danger before him. Yet outside of the columns of these newspapers there are few signs of any such conflict. The Democratic journals which supported Cleveland in the canvass are waiting patiently to see what his policy will be. We have yet to see one of them which demands that he either disregard the Civil-Service Law or refrain from extending its scope. The ablest of them are urging precisely the policy that the Independents believe he will adopt—namely, of complete fidelity to civil-service-reform principles. The most eminent leaders of the Democratic party take the same position, and we have no apprehension that this gratifying unanimity of Democratic sentiment can be disturbed, much less overcome, by the meddlesome interference of the late Butler organs.

The *Tribune* has discovered one of the saddest things connected with Cleveland's Administration, and that is that Cleveland has "tendered a portfolio of Secretary of State" to Bayard on the nomination of "England." The way "England" nominated him was by "naming him in certain papers" published in that kingdom, and "expressing the hope that he would not

decline to take office under the new President." All that "England" wants now, says the same authority, to make her triumph complete, is to get into the Cabinet a "leading Mugwump free-trader." That she will accomplish this also there is, it appears, little doubt, and with a President, two members of the Cabinet "to her liking," and the office of Vice-President filled by a "Southern sympathizer," where would be the fruits of the war? Where, indeed, would be the fruits of the Revolution; for are not English papers to-day full of praise of George Washington, showing clearly that the old traitor was all along in the pay of Lord North? It appears, too, that this ruthless Power is now going to "force us to accept her free-trade notions." They are to be administered weekly with a kitchen spoon, in no better menstruum than oleomargarine, under the superintendence of the Cobden Club, which is coming over for the purpose in two ships, like Thackeray's Rumpstyfoozle, with lots of gold—oh, so much gold! "Will Americans sit idly by," asks the *Tribune*, "and see these designs carried out, their industries crippled, and factories either closed or continued at starvation wages?" We think not. We think there will be trouble if Bayard goes into the Cabinet under these circumstances, accompanied by a Mugwump free-trader, and begins forcing free-trade notions down American throats. The thing cannot be done. Let England beware.

The remarkable sentiment in favor of civil-service reform which was displayed at the Democratic banquet in Baltimore on Thursday evening, will make the toes of the hungry portion of the Democratic party colder than ever. The banquet was given to Senator German by the business men of Baltimore, and among the guests were Senators Bayard, McPherson, Hampton, Lamar, Pendleton, and other of the ablest leaders of the party, many of whom have seen Governor Cleveland recently and have talked with him. The direction of the exercises was also in the hands of men who are familiar with the Governor's views. It is most significant, therefore, that in such a gathering a toast in favor of civil-service reform should be proposed, containing such emphatic declarations as this: "We look to his (Cleveland's) Administration to enforce all the laws that secure it, and to inaugurate others which will widen the scope of its operations until the corrupting spoils system shall cease to be even a possibility in our political life." The selection of Senator Pendleton to respond to this sentiment was another significant incident, as was his confident prediction of what the new President will do: "The scope of the Civil-Service Law will under him be widened; its tentative period has passed, and Mr. Cleveland's Administration will not end until the spoils system has ceased to be a possibility in American politics."

Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll has been interviewed at Cincinnati on the subject of Cleve-

land's election. Seeing that he was exposed to immediate assault from the *Commercial Gazette*, his opinions betoken much personal bravery. "Responsibility," he said, "will make the Democrats conservative. They want to succeed in 1888. That will make them prudent, and the probability is that Cleveland will do his level best to give the country a good Administration, and that he will succeed. I do not think the world is going to destruction because the Republican party is out of official place. There are as many Republicans now as before election. They will all have influence, and that influence will be felt and respected by the Democratic party. If Cleveland does well, it will be a fortunate thing for the whole country. It will show that the country is safe in the hands of either party. We want good government, and we want to become civilized to that degree that both parties can be trusted." Colonel Ingersoll did not take any active share in the late campaign, but he gave it the "keynote" eight years ago when he designated Mr. Blaine as a Plumed Knight. The keynote which he now sounds for Mr. Blaine's competitor strikes us as the more pertinent and useful of the two.

Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, writes a "ringing letter" to the *Million*, the free-trade weekly newspaper published at Des Moines, Iowa, on "The Meaning of the Election." The meaning of the election, according to Professor Perry, is that "politically the Republican party is as dead as Cæsar." Its condition is like that of the Whig party in 1852. Although it cast more votes than ever before in its history, as the Whig party did in 1852, yet it has sinned against the nation beyond hope of forgiveness. It has sinned chiefly by maintaining war taxes in time of peace to protect the rich at the expense of the poor. It has allied itself to all the great monopolies and monopolists, and published the alliance to the world at the millionaire banquet at Delmonico's just before the election. It tried to steal the election after the votes had been cast, and, failing in this, the party turned with fury upon the victors and sought to punish them for voting for Cleveland. "They died very hard, and accordingly they died very dead. The whole country observed their unreasonable contortions, and made a careful note of the death-rattle too long deferred." Their candidate for the Presidency, after courting the votes of the Southern States with honied words, turned furiously against them after the election, and sought to stir up the sectional strife which he had previously said was dead and buried. Whatever needed to be done before the election to detach from the party the floating vote, without which it would have been defeated in most of the Northern States, has been done since the election, and done thoroughly. It only remains for the Democratic party, Professor Perry thinks, to take up the question of revenue reform, knock off the duties on raw materials, and reduce correspondingly the duties on manufactured products, in order to open the door to a profitable foreign commerce and secure to itself a long career of victory, based upon internal peace and business prosperity.

The *Sun* does not like Mr. Schurz's opinion that "the defeat of Mr. Blaine was due princi-

pally if not exclusively to the way in which the Little Rock and Fort Smith bond transaction was presented to the voters," and declares that "there is no reason to believe that the (Mr. Schurz's) Little Rock speeches had much if any effect on the votes they were designed to influence." This may be all true, *Esteemed Contemporary*, but consider for one moment how much more effective your utterances on this subject would be if you had answered those questions about your political sagacity which the *Nation* put to you just after the Presidential election. Two of these were:

I. Why did you say on the 21st of September that "it was a safe prediction that in New York city Butler would have more votes than Cleveland," you being at the time a political prophet of some distinction?

II. Why did you say on the 27th of October that "no sensible politician believed that Cleveland stood any chance of saving Connecticut, New Jersey, or California," and on October 29 that "there was scarcely a doubt that Grover Cleveland would lose New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut," you being at the time one of the most sensible politicians in the country?

Now there is a strong popular desire to believe that you are a political prophet of high standing, and know beforehand how every election will go, and know exactly what influences are operating most powerfully on the popular mind before election; but people's faith in you is hindered and in many cases destroyed by your failure to tell what it was that went wrong with your predicting and analyzing apparatus during the late Presidential canvass. Until you tell, your corrections of Mr. Schurz and other persons about the condition of public opinion will simply make the judicious smile—not grieve, mind you, but smile; for the judicious like an occasional laugh as well as anybody.

Seldom if ever has the need of a national bankruptcy law been more keenly felt than within the year now ending. Two causes have hitherto stood in the way of the passage of a fairly good law: the opposition of Southern members of Congress to any change whatever, and difference of opinion among the advocates of a national law themselves on the question of procedure. Some Southern communities, having good State laws, feel that there is greater safety in retaining what they have than in tempting the chances of a general bankruptcy law. These communities have probably experienced less loss than others from the late years of commercial depression. The Southern commercial balloon had scarcely lifted itself from the ground four years ago, and the decreased inflation did not cause it to fall very far, while long training in the ways of adversity may have made the fall still easier. At any rate it is beyond question a fact that the Southern commercial element does not favor a general bankruptcy law. It is the merchants of the great cities of the Eastern, Middle, or Western States who desire it. Their customers are distributed over the whole country, and without a general bankruptcy law they have as many different classes of risks in dealing with their customers (aside from the question of personal confidence) as there are different insolvent laws in the various States. That a few of the Southern or Western States have good insolvent laws is of small value to the merchant who sells his goods to customers in nearly every State in the Union. And the fact is that these laws in

some of the States, New York not excepted, are actually pernicious; those conceding the right of preferences to creditors being particularly obnoxious.

The States whose laws are of indifferent character would suffer if merchants in the great commercial centres were to discriminate in credits so as to be somewhat more exacting toward traders in those States. The Southern sentiment is perhaps in part due to apathy, but it partly arises from a failure of the merchants to realize in what manner it would be for their own advantage to advocate a general law, and what changes in their commercial relations the want of such a law may produce in the future. Efforts of our commercial bodies to urge upon Southern merchants the importance to them of this subject will be work in the direction in which the most good will be accomplished, and it is none too soon for making such efforts, to the end that when the long-looked-for revival of trade does come it may be under the auspices of a good commercial law.

The McPherson bill providing for the issue of national bank notes at the par value of the bonds deposited as security for the same, appears to be the only measure relating to this class of questions which has much chance of passing Congress at the present session. It is certainly unobjectionable, and while not dealing with the subject in a large way, it is desirable that some measure should pass which shall stop the retirement of national bank notes and prevent the national banking system from falling into disrepute, until Congress shall have time and opportunity to deal with it in a more comprehensive manner. The talk which some newspapers are indulging in at the present time, implying that "the national banks must go," is extremely flippant. The truth is, that when the national banks go, a good many other things will go at the same time which society has become accustomed to and cannot do without. The whole business of the country has been building itself upon and around the national banking system during the past twenty-one years. It must be kept alive as long as there is a bond basis for it to rest upon; and when this can no longer be found, the resources of statesmanship and business experience must be called upon to furnish something to take its place. Meanwhile the McPherson bill provides an adequate breathing spell.

A verdict of \$5,000 against the Lake Shore Railroad Company has been rendered by a jury at Cleveland, as damages for discriminating in accommodations and rates for freight shipped over that road. The Standard Oil Company had peculiar influence with the railway company, and directed its efforts towards shutting up the works of a competing refinery through extortionate freight rates and refusal of proper facilities for shipping. The discrimination was so glaring that there was no difficulty in getting a proper case for the courts, and the Judge in charging the jury laid down wholesome law when he said:

"Whether railroads are considered as public or private corporations, whether they are public

highways or otherwise, it is manifest to me that the establishment of these great railroads by legislative authority, with all their great privileges, powers, and franchises, and their construction, are largely due to the fact that their right to take private property for that purpose, without the consent of the owner, makes them, in some measure at least, public works, established for the benefit of the public. If they were not designed for public use, it is difficult to understand why such great privileges are conferred on them. They are common carriers, made so by law, and the public have a right to their use and benefit as such on terms of equality without unfair discrimination; and this requirement or exaction on the part of the public does not, in my judgment, impair or in any manner infringe upon the equitable or legal rights of such carriers of freight and merchandise."

It is well that such flagrant violations of the law now and then occur, so that a sharp check may be given by courts and juries. Usually these discriminations are so carefully hidden that they cannot be brought to light.

In the Southern States convicts are not confined, as is well known, in penitentiaries, but are generally employed in large force upon works of internal improvement, such as the working of roads and the cutting of canals. In Alabama and in Georgia their labor is controlled by individuals or companies who purchase it from the State. The "convict lease" systems of these two States are not equally bad, though both have been severely and not unjustly denounced. In Georgia all convicts, of whatever sex or condition, are "leased" for a fixed sum per annum, while in Alabama they are divided into groups according to their skill and strength (the young, the sick, and the infirm being set apart to be provided for by the State), and bids are received for the use of their labor. In South Carolina large numbers are kept constantly engaged in the phosphate beds belonging to the State, and in western North Carolina large railroad systems have been constructed by their labor. A project has been lately proposed in the last-named State to provide for the draining, by means of convict labor, of the swamp lands owned by the State Board of Education. It is claimed that if this is done, the lands will be so increased in value that from their proceeds the public schools of the State will be well sustained, independently of the "Blair bill" provision, and that the State's revenue will be augmented by the taxes collected from the purchasers. This plan of utilizing convict labor has received the approval of the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, which hastens to commend it to the consideration of the Legislature of South Carolina, as in that State also are many thousand acres of land in the "low country" covered with swamps, but capable of conversion into fertile fields. It is difficult, as this journal says, to find a way to employ convicts satisfactorily. The North Carolina plan will meet with favor because it provides work for convicts which will not come into competition with the work of any class of citizens, and which will not directly enrich any one in particular.

The trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. C., are at present engaged in stamping out the doctrine of "evolution." The Rev. Dr. Woodrow has been preaching it in one of the chairs of the Seminary, so they have dismissed him. The poi-

son, however, seems to have spread among his colleagues, for the Professors of Church History and the Professor of Biblical Literature thereupon immediately resigned. Evolution, as held by most Christians, simply means a slower and more complicated process of creation than that hitherto believed in, so that it is hard to see the danger of it when preached by a theological professor. But it is an excellent sign of the times that it should be causing trouble in a Southern Theological Seminary. Until now not a sound of the storms which were agitating the world of thought ever reached these institutions. In fact, they were all, or nearly all, standing protests against all kinds of intellectual movement. It cannot be very long since the name of Darwin was unknown in them. To have one of them rent by dissensions over his theory shows that the old stagnant South is rapidly passing away.

There are many unpleasant intimations that some of our esteemed contemporaries, in their eagerness to maintain their increased campaign circulation, are returning to the filth business which assumed such alarming proportions after the advent of two-cent journalism. The same system of collection is used now as then. The back villages of the country, as well as the large cities and towns, are scoured for disgusting scandals which are thrust under the noses of New York readers. In recent issues of the morning papers, we find scattered over them in conspicuous places, such head-lines as these: "Elopement or Abduction?" "A Romance of Crime"; "A Missing Palmyra Widow"; "The Husband's Love Stolen"; "Eloped with a Negro"; "Married at a Pistol's Muzzle"; "Where is Printer Gray's Wife?" "Bigamous Doctor Linn," and "Love in his Very Old Age." Nearly all these titles cover matter which is not news but filth, and which no respectable man would be willing to have brought into his family. We believe that its publication is not only an offence to public decency, but that it is bad business policy as well. Some of the journals which tried the experiment a few months ago found this latter fact to be true, and we earnestly hope that all others will discover the same thing presently, and spare the public further infliction.

Chinese cheap labor, or what amounts to the same thing, is causing a political crisis in Queensland, Australia. The cultivation of sugar cane having been introduced extensively in the provinces, the planters have been compelled by foreign competition to bring "indentured laborers" from the Polynesian Islands. The supply of these Kanakas, as they are called, has run short, and the planters have turned their eyes toward India as a convenient country having a dense population and a low rate of wages, and as being an integral part of the British Empire. An outcry against cheap labor has been raised by the white population, of so decided a character that the Government of the provinces have interposed to prevent the "importation." The planters declare that if they cannot get cheaper labor than that of European immigrants the cultivation of sugar will cease, but this threatened alternative has no effect upon the other party, who say

that they would rather see all the cane burned than to have the province invaded by Indian "serfs." The wages paid to Kanaka laborers are six pounds sterling per year, with rations, clothing, and housing; to white laborers one pound per week with rations. This remarkable difference in the rate of wages is further enhanced by the cost of the rations, which are ten shillings per week for white laborers and only half as much for Kanakas.

There are signs of renewed agitation in Ireland, and there is apparently some want of harmony in the Cabinet as to the manner of dealing with them. At all events, members of the Government outside the Cabinet are allowed to talk about the matter in a very contradictory way. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, for instance, who succeeded Mr. Trevelyan as Secretary for Ireland, has been making a speech in which he declares that the spirit in which Ireland is governed must be changed, that the Irish are a proud people, and will not be appeased by any concessions made with an air of "benevolent condescension." Here he really touched, as an Englishman rarely does, the root of the Irish difficulty. It is this which makes the goodness and benevolence of really well-meaning Englishmen like Mr. Forster and Lord Spencer positively exasperating to the people they are sent to rule over. On the other hand, Lord Morley, the Under Secretary of War, has been making a speech in the House of Lords in which he dwells with much severity on the intractable spirit shown by the Irish, and predicts that it will be necessary to renew the Coercion Act. If this came from a higher source, it would be a declaration of war, which Parnell would be nothing loth to take up in the new Parliament.

No session of the Delegations of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments has passed off as satisfactorily as the one recently closed at Buda-Pesth. Never, since its establishment by the compacts of 1867, has that rather artificial institution for the transaction of common affairs, on a semi-international basis, displayed such smoothness in working, in spite of ineradicable divergencies of interests and aims east and west of the Leitha. The Emperor-King, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Common Minister of Finance, who is also charged with the control of affairs in the virtually annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, all had the pleasure of seeing their communications and programmes received with uncommon cordiality. All the appropriations asked for were voted—almost without a reduction—with a readiness regardless of the long, unbroken chain of yearly Cisleithanian and Hungarian deficits. There was no haggling or contention between the two co-operative bodies. Not a single unpleasant incident marred the harmony of the proceedings. This excellent disposition of the Delegations was mainly due to the circumstance that they assembled at the moment when the three Emperors' meeting at Skierniewice had caused disquieting misgivings and forebodings, especially in Hungary, which the declarations of Francis Joseph and Count Kálnoky, at the beginning of the session, most agreeably dispelled.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 10, to TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 1884 inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE reciprocity treaties are the most important topic of discussion in Washington. There is an impression that the President has so long delayed the development of his trade policy that he will not be able to secure the ratification of the treaties. The Spanish treaty has unquestionably injured the Mexican treaty-enabling act.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the text of the Spanish treaty by the authorities at Washington on Wednesday, and it was printed in the *Congressional Record* on Thursday. It does not materially differ from the copy recently cabled from Madrid to the New York Times. Secretary Frelinghuysen on Thursday submitted to the President a statement of the purpose and effect of the various articles of the treaty, and an analysis of the schedules attached to it. He said in the course of his statement: "I cannot doubt that the convention will work immediate benefit to our citizens, our trade, and our vessels. The loss of revenue which a reduction of the sugar and tobacco duties involves, harmonizes with the policy which placed coffee and other like products on the free list. Unlike that measure, however, the present scheme utilizes this favor to our own population by employing it in the purchase of other favors. With the enlarged demand in Cuba and Porto Rico for articles which we are by this arrangement enabled to supply under favorable conditions, a commercial movement toward the Antilles from our shores must spring up which will tend to equalize, if indeed it do not speedily entirely equalize, the present inequality of trade between them. Our vessels must necessarily share largely in this augmented commerce. Under an act of the Cortes the Spanish Government is empowered to ratify the convention and to put it into operation without further legislative action. The completion of the compact by ratification of the convention, and by passage of the statutes needful to carry it into effect on our part, rests wholly with the Congress of the United States."

By the convention concluded between the United States and Nicaragua on November 28, 1884, and now before the Senate for ratification, the United States undertakes to immediately construct a ship canal from Greytown to Brito on the Pacific. Nicaragua is to cede to the United States the right of way through her territory, and in addition, in perpetuity, a strip of land three miles wide on each side of the canal, together with the ports and harbors of Greytown and Brito. The United States is to have absolute ownership and control of the canal. Nicaragua is to have one-half of the tolls levied and collected on the commerce of the canal. The United States has the right to make all necessary provisions for the protection and defence of the canal. There is to be reciprocity of trade between the two countries.

In the Senate on Wednesday, on the request of the Committee on Commerce, the Inter-oceanic Ship Railway Bill was withdrawn. A letter from Captain Eads explained that certain changes had been made in the concession from Mexico which made the withdrawal necessary.

The House on Monday, by a vote of 166 to 69, passed the bill which has been so long pending, elevating the head of the Agricultural Department into the position of a Cabinet officer, and giving him the title of Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, as well as providing for him an assistant secretary. On Tuesday it passed a resolution for a holiday recess from December 20 to January 5.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. It appropriates \$309,771, being a reduction of \$40,792 from the appropriation for the current year, and \$83,573 less than the estimates.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations having in charge the subject of pension appropriations has agreed upon a bill appropriating \$60,000,000, the amount asked by the Commissioner of Pensions for the next fiscal year.

The House on Monday fixed January 16 for the consideration of the McPherson and Dingley Bank Bills. The Dakota Bill was considered in the Senate.

The bill for the admission of Dakota as a State was passed by the Senate on Tuesday by a vote of 34 to 28, the Republicans voting in the affirmative, and the Democrats in the negative. The bill provides for a division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, the part north of the line to remain a Territory under the name of Lincoln.

Representative Warner (Dem., O.) is a Congressman who failed of reflection. He attributes his defeat to the printing in the *Record* of a speech, on leave, by his opponent, Mr. Taylor, criticising Warner's course regarding pension bills. He occupied the time of the House on Friday morning in arraigning Mr. Taylor for that speech. Mr. Taylor replied, and there was a very acrimonious debate. The House voted to strike from the *Record* so much of Mr. Taylor's speech as was offensive in criticism of members of the Senate or the House.

The dinner given by the business men of Baltimore on Thursday night to Senator Gorman was attended by about two hundred leading men. Senator Pendleton responded to the toast, "Civil-Service Reform—Governor Cleveland is its best practical exponent; and we look to his Administration to enforce all the laws that secured it, and to inaugurate others which will widen the scope of its operation, until the corruption spoils system shall cease to be even a possibility in our political life."

The Boston Committee of One Hundred, representing the Independents and the anti-Blaine Republicans in the last campaign, adopted a report of the Executive Committee on Monday recommending that the organization be made permanent.

The Brooklyn Republican organizations continue to expel members who voted against Blaine and Logan.

In the Blaine-Sentinel libel suit in the Federal Court at Indianapolis on Saturday, the President of the *Sentinel* Company filed an affidavit asking that further proceedings be stayed, until the plaintiff had answered the interrogatories which were filed with the amended bill of discovery. The suit was set for trial for December 23. On Tuesday the suit was dismissed at the request of Mr. Blaine. In his letter to his attorneys Mr. Blaine said that he did not believe he could get a fair jury on trial in the State of Indiana.

The New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition was opened on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a great crowd. At the Executive Mansion in Washington interesting ceremonies also took place. President Arthur, surrounded by his Cabinet and distinguished people, took his station at a telegraph table. At half-past two the signal was received from New Orleans that all was ready, and in a few moments the address of President Richardson to the President of the United States was received and read to the company. President Arthur immediately made a reply congratulating the people of the Southwest on their prosperity, and formally declaring the Exposition open. He then touched a button which set in motion the machinery of the Exhibition, 1,100 miles away. His speech was telegraphed and read to the crowds at the Exposition building.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia, S. C., Theological Seminary on Thursday, by a vote of 8 to 4, expelled Prof. James Woodrow, D.D., from his chair in the Faculty, because of his teaching evolution. This is the case which has attracted attention in Presbyterian circles of the South for months, and has been tried before several Synods. The Synod

of South Carolina acquitted him of heresy, but requested him not to teach evolution except in an expository way; the Synods of Georgia and Louisiana condemned him for his "anti-Christian and materialistic" views.

In the Stewart-Huntington case on trial in the General Term of the Supreme Court in this city, the jury, on Wednesday, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$102,923 82.

Wilkinson Brothers, private bankers, of Syracuse, failed on Wednesday. The liabilities are about \$400,000. The assets will about cover the preferences of \$98,600. The institution had a good credit, and its failure was a surprise. Westcott & Co., brokers, of the same place, suspended on Thursday. One of the Wilkinson Brothers was a special partner.

The City Bank of Schenectady, N. Y., suspended on Monday. It had a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and its last statement showed a surplus of \$15,000, and undivided profits of \$27,091.

Reuben R. Springer, of Cincinnati, died on Wednesday. He is widely known for his magnificent gifts to that city in the form of a Music Hall, Exposition Buildings, and College of Music, to which he has contributed within the past nine years about \$300,000. He was eighty-four years old. His last illness was of very short duration.

Mr. Springer's will was admitted to probate on Monday. The estate is estimated at \$3,000,000. The amount given to charitable associations is \$500,000. Every local Catholic charity is remembered. Music Hall and the College of Music get \$50,000 each, and the Art Museum \$10,000. The only beneficiaries outside of his blood relatives are the family servants. The Art Museum also receives all of his magnificent art collection except a few pictures of a religious character bequeathed to the Cathedral. The rest of the estate goes to the children of his three deceased sisters and one cousin.

Prince Alexis Saigo, of Japan, who has been a member of the household of Baron de Struve, the Russian Minister, in Washington, for several years, died in Washington, on Wednesday, from an attack of typhoid fever. The Prince, who was only eleven years of age, was a son of General Saigo, of Japan, and a nephew of Colonel Oyama, the Japanese Minister of War, now on a visit to this country. The latter was with him when he died.

FOREIGN.

Prince Bismarck met with another severe defeat in the Reichstag on Monday. A motion was made to create a second directorship in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which met with considerable opposition. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck reminded the House that he was compelled in 1877 to ask to be relieved of his functions because of overwork and ill health. He had only been able to continue in office by the law providing him with a substitute. If the House refused to grant the means with which to provide the substitute with suitable compensation, he must decline to be responsible for the foreign policy. The motion was lost by 119 for to 141 against it.

The trial of eight Anarchists, including Rupsch and Reinsdorf, was begun at Leipzig on Monday. They were charged with attempting to cause an explosion (and kill the Emperor William) at the unveiling of the Niederwald monument. Rupsch confessed that Reinsdorf ordered him to fire the mine, but that he cut the fuse.

Before the Congo Committee in Berlin on Wednesday, Mr. Kasson, American delegate, presented a neutrality project which has a much wider scope than any proposals that have yet been made. His proposition, besides providing for the neutrality of both the Congo and Niger Rivers, includes inland territory, rivulets, and canals. The delegates from France and Portugal strongly oppose Mr. Kasson's proposition, the German delegates are silent, and the

English delegates are apathetic. It is expected that the Conference will finish its deliberations by December 20.

The Congo Committee, on Friday, provisionally accepted the French neutrality proposal, which provides for the free navigation of all the rivers and canals, and free passage over all the railways and roads, in both the Congo and Niger countries by all nations, peaceful or belligerent, for the purposes of commerce in time of war.

The Prussian budget shows a deficit of 22,000,000 marks.

The Bohemian Mortgage Company of Vienna, which was recently reported to be in great financial difficulty, owing to the crisis in the sugar trade, suspended on Thursday. A depression on the Vienna Bourse ensued on Friday. Many banks were embarrassed.

Vienna was visited on Wednesday by a violent hurricane, which lasted for three hours. Omnibuses, cabs, and even railway trains were overturned, with the result of seriously injuring many people. In several instances shop windows were blown out and the contents scattered far and wide. Buildings were unroofed and high walls fell down.

A terrific explosion occurred at or under London Bridge late Saturday afternoon. Its cause is a mystery, but it is supposed to have been the work of Irish dynamiters. All accounts agree that the explosion took place not far from the centre of the bridge. One theory is that fifty pounds of dynamite were thrown into the water from the bridge; another is that the explosive was placed on one of the buttresses. The only damage done was the destruction of perhaps \$250 worth of glass warehouses on both sides of the river, the twisting of several lamp-posts, and the knocking down of a number of persons and animals. At the time of the explosion an inspector and two constables were watching the bridge.

United Ireland, of Dublin, says it has fresh evidence that James McDermott is an emissary in the pay of the police. The outrages he has planned are a part of the conspiracy directed from Dublin Castle to bring discredit on the Irish race. The paper reiterates the charge that Edenburn House, at Tralee, was blown up with an infernal machine which was one of three sent to County Kerry by McDermott, and which had been purchased with British gold.

The new Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, recently delivered a speech in which he advocated a more liberal form of government for Ireland. He said that the great mistake made by the English in their treatment of Ireland lay in the fact that their policy was too obviously one of "benevolent condescension." The address has caused considerable commotion, because it is taken to indicate that the Government has decided on a new departure in its Irish policy.

The Marquis of Salisbury is in feeble health, and will take a foreign trip.

The sentence of Captain Dudley and Mate Stephens, the *Mignonette* cannibals, has been commuted from hanging to six months' imprisonment without labor.

It was reported that Mr. Adams and Miss Coleridge, daughter of the Lord Chief Justice, were married privately in London on Thursday; but Mr. Adams denies it.

A despatch to the London *Times* from Dongola, dated December 12, said: "At the present stage the Nile is the only available route for the expedition. It is impossible as yet to indicate any probable time for the arrival of the expedition at its destination. All the camel corps, including the bearer company and three transport companies, are advancing to Korti, some distance beyond Ambukol. One troop of Hussars, all the West Kent and Royal Irish regiments, one company of Highlanders, and the Egyptian camel battery are still at Wady Halfa. General Lord Wolseley will pay a farewell visit to the Mudir to-morrow, and later in the day will embark for Ambukol. The soldiers are eager to meet the Mahdi's forces, but

fear his strength is failing. It is reported that his followers are deserting him." General Wolseley inspected Debbeh on Monday and started on to Korti.

The Egyptian natives have little confidence that the British expedition will prove successful. They positively refuse to accompany the English forces beyond Meraweh on any condition.

A messenger arrived on Monday at Korti from Khartum, which he left eleven days previously. He reports that General Gordon was well and that he recently defeated the rebels, killing a large number of them, and blowing up the forts at Underman.

There were rumors in Paris on Wednesday that the French Government will avoid any conflict in the Chamber of Deputies or in the Senate upon the bill for the reduction of the estimates for worship, and, finding it impossible to pass the Budget in time to be useful, intends to ask the Senate to vote the supplies needed in provisional twelfths at the close of the session, or upon the conclusion of the debate upon the Budget in the Chamber.

The French Senate on Thursday began the discussion of the Tonquin credits. The Duc de Broglie took a leading part in the debate. He said the Government should be held responsible for increasing the gravity of the situation between France and China. The members of the Right would refuse to vote the credits. Prime Minister Ferry, replying to the Duc de Broglie, said it was the duty of the Government to pursue a policy of moderation until it proved unavailing, in which event he pledged himself to energetic measures. "You will soon see," he said, "how the Government intends to respond to the legitimate impatience of the country." England's voluntary mediation had proved abortive through the attitude of China. The time for negotiations had expired; the moment for action had arrived. M. Ferry denied that France had isolated herself. She was friendly, he said, to all the Powers. M. Ferry explained that the advance would begin as soon as the credits were voted. The Senate voted the credits, with only one dissentient voice. The Right abstained from voting.

The Tariff Committee has presented a report to the French Chamber of Deputies relative to the production of cereals. It states that the yield of cereals in France has steadily increased during the last thirty years. At present the average yield per hectare is equal to the average yield in America. The importation of grain from foreign countries has a tendency to diminish prices, and thus the prices of the French products are not regulated by the cost of production, but by the maximum prices obtainable in France for cereals from India and America. These could be sold for five or six francs per centner under the usual price. Consequently they are able to bear a duty of three francs without any resulting rise in prices.

The Duc d'Aumale, President of the Council of the Department of the Oise, submitted to Prime Minister Ferry, of France, on Wednesday a resolution adopted by the Council, praying for an increase of customs on all farm products which are not affected by existing commercial treaties, in order to enable France to meet foreign competition. The resolution asks also that on the expiration of the present treaties the duty on the articles affected by them shall be increased, and that no new treaties shall be concluded until the tariff laws have been revised.

The Central Chamber of Commerce, of London, adopted a resolution on Thursday asking for a Parliamentary inquiry into the causes of the present agricultural depression, with a view to protection. An amendment to the resolution in favor of free trade was rejected by a vote of 28 to 9.

The French Senatorial elections are fixed for January 25. The vacancies caused by expiration of terms of various Senators and by deaths number 87, divided as follows: Republicans 47, Reactionists 40.

The Paris *Figaro*, in an article entitled "How a Treaty is Signed under the Republic," says that King Norodom, of Cambodia, refused to sign the treaty placing his dominions under a French protectorate. Thereupon M. Thomson, the French Governor of Cochinchina, forced his way into the King's palace, attended by a body of marines with fixed bayonets, entered the royal bed-chamber, and compelled King Norodom, on peril of his life, to sign the document. King Norodom has sent a protest to President Grévy against the manner in which he was forced to sign the treaty.

A despatch from Hong Kong to the London *Times* on Friday said: "Affairs at Kelung and in Tonquin remain *in statu quo*. General Delisle threatens to resign his command in Tonquin unless he shall be reinforced. Each mail steamer brings more Germans for the Chinese military and naval service. One hundred and twenty-six Germans have already entered the Chinese service."

A despatch from Admiral Courbet, dated Kelung, Saturday, December 13, says: "We have dislodged the Chinese from the works which they had thrown up menacing our positions. Two hundred of the enemy were killed or wounded."

General Miot telegraphs from Madagascar that on December 6, after a march of fifteen hours, he captured a fort south of Fort Vohe-mar. He had with him a force of 1,200 men, 300 of whom were Europeans and 900 friendly natives. He captured five guns of the Hovas, 200 of whom were slain. The French loss was only four wounded, one seriously.

The French Government has decided to transfer the penal colony of New Caledonia to Madagascar, in order to avoid the threatened complications with Australia.

A French doctor claims to have discovered a way of preventing the ravages of phylloxera, from which the grape-growing districts have been suffering so seriously of late years. Experiments with the use of arsenic have proved successful, and the doctor is making still others upon a larger scale.

The distinguished French General, Émile Fleury, is dead at the age of sixty-nine. He took a prominent part in the *Coup d'état*, and was wounded in the struggle between citizens and soldiers. After the Second Empire was established he was appointed aide-de-camp to Napoleon. In 1856 he was made a General of Brigade, and in 1863 a General of Division.

Jules Bastien-Lepage, the French painter, died on Thursday. He was born in 1848, and since 1873 has exhibited many pictures at the Salon. In 1874 he received a third-class and in 1875 a second-class medal. In the latter year he also received a second prize at Rome.

Pierre Clément Eugène Pelletan, a well-known French writer and Senator, is dead at the age of seventy-one. He was a contributor to and editor of a number of Paris newspapers and periodicals in the earlier years of his literary career. In 1863 he entered upon a political career in the French Chamber, acting with the Democratic wing. He became a Senator in 1875, and has been Vice-President of the Senate.

The Turkish atrocities in Macedonia are increasing. About 200 Christians have been murdered within the past few weeks, and three villages have been burned. Kidnapping is common, and the inhabitants are afraid to leave their houses.

There is a revolution in Korea. The outbreak occurred during an entertainment given by the King to the British Minister and others. On a given signal, the King's son and six ministers were massacred. The Queen also disappeared. A collision occurred between the Chinese troops and the Japanese. The King placed himself under the protection of the Japanese. The foreign residents of Korea are safe. The motives of the rebellion are unknown.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

By the Nicaraguan treaty now before the Senate, our Government undertakes to set aside, without formal notice or discussion, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England, to take possession of a strip of territory six miles wide across the Isthmus of Panama, and build a ship canal through it, and to do all this under a treaty with Nicaragua which the Government of that country has, under its constitution, no power to make—for we believe no written constitution authorizes an executive to make cessions of territory to a foreign Power, except under compulsion. The canal is to cost anywhere from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000, and is to be fortified and protected hereafter by the United States, not only along the banks, but at both ends. The undertaking is on the whole the most formidable one of a peaceful nature which this Government has ever entered on. In fact, it has entered on none at all approaching it in magnitude except the suppression of the Southern Rebellion. It is the first attempt to acquire and occupy what may be called foreign territory at a considerable distance from the United States, and to hold it permanently and rule its population by military force, and to prevent its invasion at either end by a powerful fleet. This may truly be said to constitute a "new departure" for the Government, of a most serious character, and it is, therefore, one which ought not to be made hastily, and above all ought not to be made secretly. In other words, we do not think any scheme of which the remoter consequences are likely to be so serious, ought to be finally settled without giving the people of the United States an opportunity of thinking over it and discussing it in the press. Yet this is what will take place if it be ratified now in secret session by the Senate.

The policy based on what is called the Monroe Doctrine has hitherto been what may be called a waiting policy. That is, the United States gave notice to all the world that no European Power would be permitted to make acquisitions of territory on this continent, or to take any formal means of acquiring influence thereon; and then stood by, allowing the Spanish-American population to work out its own destiny in its own way. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England, concluded in 1850, really contained nothing contravening the Monroe Doctrine. It simply added Great Britain's guarantee of the neutrality of any canal which might be constructed across the Isthmus to the guarantee of the United States. In other words, Great Britain in that treaty entered into the very stipulations with regard to the Isthmus which the United States would have had to impose on her as the result of a successful war waged in defence of the Monroe Doctrine. The reason why the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has since become distasteful is, not that it contains any improper concession to England, but that it binds the United States to refrain from exerting exclusive control over the Canal, and from acquiring any territory or erecting any fortifications on the Isthmus. It is through these stipulations that it is now proposed to break, and the reasons for breaking through them, in view of the attempted construction of the French canal, are probably potent, if not overwhelming. But

surely a "decent regard for the opinions of mankind," if not our own self-respect, requires that it should be done courteously and deliberately, and after a reasonable amount of discussion. Treaties are not eternal, or meant to be eternal, no matter what their language may be. Their maintenance depends on circumstances always, on simple convenience often. No people is bound to let the provisions of a treaty stand for one hour in the way of whatever its safety, honor, or welfare may seem to require. But every treaty between civilized Powers ought to be abrogated, considerately, deliberately, and after full notice, with full and courteous statement of the reasons which seem to call for it.

The reasons for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are numerous enough. The history both of Great Britain and the United States during the last thirty years abounds in them. Not only has the "Pacific Slope" come into existence since then on the American side, but the European and Asiatic cares and burdens of Great Britain have multiplied enormously. Not only is her guarantee with regard to anything in this hemisphere worth much less than it was then, but she is probably much less ready to offer it. Nevertheless, the only chance of withdrawing from the position which has been offered her was an insolent and threatening despatch from James G. Blaine, in which, either through ignorance or forgetfulness, he omitted all reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty whatever, and was neatly "shut up" by a slightly sarcastic answer from Lord Granville. Since then there has been nothing worthy of the name of discussion over the matter. The abrogation of the treaty by the secret conclusion of another with Nicaragua is doubtless "smart," but it will not look well, and is unworthy of a Government which is just undertaking the protectorate of the whole continent. Any Power strong enough to do this is certainly strong enough to set about it openly, decently, and in order.

Moreover, as to the Monroe Doctrine itself, nothing can be odder than the form it has of late taken—namely, of unwillingness to let Great Britain or any other Power promise or pledge itself not to interfere in Central America or with any canal which may be made across the Isthmus. The original Monroe Doctrine, as propounded by its author, was that any attempt of European Powers to extend their "system" to this hemisphere would be considered hostile to the interests of the United States, and therefore opposed. The attempt to construct a canal across the Isthmus by a European Power, or by a company protected by a European Power, might possibly be considered an infringement of the rule, and therefore properly be opposed by this Government. But in the controversy started by Mr. Blaine the ground was taken that we must not even allow a European Power to guarantee the neutrality or the peaceable use of a canal—that is, must not allow it even to promise not to extend its "system" to this continent. As the sole object of the right to fortify the canal, and to own the territory along the banks, which we now ask for under the proposed treaty, is to prevent its being entered or closed by a belligerent force, of course all promises not to enter it or close it made by any of the great naval

Powers are pure gain. All that part of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, therefore, which binds Great Britain to protect the canal from interruption or seizure, and to maintain its neutrality, and to induce other States to do the same, is worth preservation, if preserved it can be. As far as it goes or will go, it is to the United States the equivalent of a certain amount of military force. It is to guard against the possibility that the canal may be forcibly entered, blockaded, or destroyed by some European Power, that the United States desires to own it and provide for its fortification. If any or all of the Powers could be induced to promise solemnly not to do any of these things under any circumstances, would it not be a gain for civilization as well as for this Government? In fact, if this secret treaty with Nicaragua, made by an expiring Administration in its last days, were thrown aside, as it ought to be, could President Cleveland win distinction for his Administration in any better way than by opening negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in a frank and friendly spirit, without bluster or bravado? He could describe in plain terms the change which the last thirty years have wrought in the relations of this Government to the Pacific Coast, and in the public sentiment about the transit across the Isthmus, and explain the methods, whatever they were, by which the United States proposed to construct a canal, and the expediency as well as necessity of their owning or controlling it. For an exposition of this sort the history and condition of the Suez Canal would furnish abundant illustration.

We have little doubt that, approached in this way, Great Britain, situated as she is, would concede everything we asked for; and were the canal to be (as we trust, if ever made by this Government, it will be) a contribution to the weal of the civilized world as well as a means of sending troops to the Pacific Coast, she would readily bind herself to refrain from all warlike meddling with it. Is it not, in fact, far more consonant with American policy and traditions to seek great ends in this way, than by threats of violence which no government in the world is less ready to carry out, and which no government in the world ever carries out with so much damage to moral and political interest as this one? If there be a nation in the world which suffers morally and politically from war, it is this. Therefore the true American policy with regard to canals, as all other things, is the policy which makes for peace, which makes persuasion rather than the sword the instrument of national greatness, and which in its treaties, as in all else, sows the seeds of conciliation rather than of strife.

TREATIES IN THE HOUSE.

THE question whether the House of Representatives can refuse to pass the legislation necessary to carry into effect the Mexican or other treaties duly ratified by the Senate, recalls the measures taken by us to compel the French Legislature to carry out the convention of 1831. That treaty provided for the payment by France of indemnities for spoils on American com-

merce. The French Chambers refused to vote the money. On this, Jackson, who was President, sent a message to Congress recommending immediate reprisals (the same "form of negotiation" which France is herself now making use of in China) unless provision should be made for the payment of the debt at the next session of the French Chambers. Mr. Wheaton, in a letter on the subject from Copenhagen, summed up the view of the matter taken at the time by all public men as follows:

"Neither Government has anything to do with the auxiliary legislative measures necessary on the part of the other State to give effect to the treaty. The nation is responsible to the Government of the other nations for its non-execution, whether the failure to fulfil it proceeds from the omission of one or other of the departments of its Government to perform its duty in respect to it. The omission here is on the part of the legislature; but it might have been on the part of the judicial department. The Court of Cassation might have refused to render some judgment necessary to give effect to the treaty. The King cannot compel the Chambers, neither can he compel the courts; but the nation is not the less responsible for the breach of faith thus arising out of the discordant action of the internal machinery of its Constitution."

Wheaton lays down precisely the same doctrine with regard to the United States in his treatise on the law of nations. "Under the Constitution of the United States, by which treaties made and ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are declared to be 'the supreme law of the land,' it seems to be understood that Congress is bound to redeem the national faith thus pledged, and to pass the laws necessary to carry the treaty into effect." One reply to this is, that the House may refuse, if it likes, to pass the law required. That is to say, the House may commit a breach of faith because there is no way to punish it for so doing. This is true, and there is absolutely no limit to the application and extension of the principle. The House may, for instance, refuse to pass the Appropriation Bill for the army, and thus bring the army to an end, or it may refuse to pass any appropriation bills, and thus bring the whole Government to a standstill, or it may refuse to pass any bills originating in the Senate, and thus prevent that body from initiating any legislation. It has the power to commit a great variety of wrongful and revolutionary acts, but this does not make them right or lawful. With regard to treaties, of course, if it were to insist on refusing legislation to carry them into effect, it would only lead to other governments adopting the same course with regard to us. In the end we should probably get rid of all trouble with the matter; for foreign nations would soon cease to make treaties with us, if they came to understand that treaties had to be in practice ratified by a large and irresponsible body like the House, whose opinions could not be guessed at in advance, notwithstanding that it was admitted by our own legal writers to have no authority in the matter.

Another point made by those who are trying to gain for the House a supplementary control over the treaty-making power is, that, when the subject to which the treaty relates is one over which both the House and the Executive have jurisdiction, the constitutional rights of the House cannot be abridged or diminished by the action of the President

and Senate. The House, for example, has a joint right to regulate commerce and to pass money and revenue bills. No general tariff can become law without its sanction. Now, it is insisted, the Senate has only to ratify a sufficient number of treaties with foreign Powers to paralyze the powers of the House in this respect altogether, and the only way of meeting this difficulty is for the House to refuse the legislation necessary to put a treaty in operation whenever it does not think well of it. The question first arose in connection with the Jay treaty with England. The House passed a resolution at that time declaring that, whenever a treaty required laws to be passed to carry it into effect, they had a constitutional right to deliberate and determine upon the propriety of passing such laws. In the end, however, Congress passed a statute to carry the treaty into effect; and it is obvious that unless the House actually refuses to grant the legislation required, the question whether it possesses a veto upon the treaty-making power growing out of the nature of the subject cannot be determined.

The grant of the treaty-making power in the Constitution, it must be remembered, is absolutely unlimited. It extends to all subjects on which States are accustomed to negotiate with one another—the termination of wars, the acquisition of territory, the regulation of commerce, the settlement of claims, the international protection of property-rights, etc., etc. These trench at a great many points upon the prerogatives of the House, and, in the case of the settlement of claims, directly involve the appropriation of money. The Geneva arbitration, for instance, was the work of the President and Senate, but the appropriation of money to pay the Halifax award under it required action by the House, which was very grudgingly granted.

This seems to make it tolerably clear that the test of coördinate jurisdiction cannot be applied. The treaty-making power extends over a variety of subjects which also come under the ordinary law-making power, and usually the House *must*, if we desire foreign governments to make treaties with us at all, pass the legislation required to carry the treaty into effect. It seems to have been the opinion of our great constitutional lawyers, like Wheaton and Kent, that the ratification of a treaty makes it "law," and ends all discussion. But is there no limit to this? We say there undoubtedly is. Whenever the Senate attempts to make use of the treaty-making power for revolutionary purposes, to betray the country, to destroy its sovereignty, to compel the raising of taxes for the purpose of paying tribute abroad, then the House may be called upon to stop the work. But this is wholly outside of the ordinary administration of government.

The idea, therefore, that the consent of the House can be necessary to the ratification of a treaty, even when it has a coördinate constitutional jurisdiction over the subject involved, seems to be untenable. But the question of the *propriety* and good sense of exercising the power in such cases is another matter. This is what seems to be involved in the present commercial treaty question. The House, the majority in which represents the incoming Administration and

party, is somewhat puzzled to see an outgoing Administration undertaking, on the eve of its disappearance from the scene, to institute a new commercial policy through the Senate which will seriously hamper the action of the House on the tariff, and which is apparently designed to do so. We have already got the most complicated tariff in the world; but the tariff, modified by a series of commercial treaties, might be more complicated still. In fact, we can easily conceive of the President and Senate managing by such use of the treaty-making power to nullify the wishes and aims of the public with regard to the general commercial policy of the country. In other words, where the tariff is involved, it seems as if the treaty-making power ought to be resorted to with great hesitation, and not until the effect of the proposed changes is well understood and there is good ground for believing them to be desired by the country; least of all to force a treaty through the Senate in the interest of a party retiring from power.

MR. FOSTER ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

MR. FOSTER is making statements in explanation of the Spanish treaty which cannot but surprise the commercial community, supposing him to be correctly reported. He told the Chamber of Commerce on Friday that "in negotiating the treaty the Government started out on the basis of conviction that 55,000,000 of people could not trade with 2,500,000 on equal terms?" But why not? What is the basis of this conviction? Must two storekeepers have families of equal size in order to exchange goods on equal terms? Or can a capitalist not buy peanuts from a peanut man in the street on the same terms as the schoolboy who has only one dime that he can call his own? Where did this conviction originate? To what feature of human affairs is it due? Can it exist in the brain of a negotiator of a commercial treaty without seriously damaging his work? Is any man fit to negotiate a commercial treaty who has not got hold of the fundamental idea of international commerce, that all trade is barter, or, in other words, is the exchange of goods for goods, and not the matching of population against population?

Suppose 2,500,000 people in Cuba devote themselves wholly to raising sugar and tobacco, and bring their whole crop of both to the United States for sale, the sugar and tobacco both appear in the market as sugar and tobacco of certain grades. How does the Cuban owner ascertain what he can sell them for? Simply by finding out what the American consumer is willing to give. And how does the American consumer find out what he is willing to give? Simply by ascertaining what he would have to pay for similar tobacco and sugar, raised at home, or in other countries than Cuba. This, and this only, fixes the price. The American does not go to the Cuban and say, "I like your sugar, sir, very much, and, if your island contained more inhabitants, should be glad to pay you a higher price for it. I think it fully equal to the Brazilian sugar in every way, if not superior to it; but Brazil, as you are aware,

contains 10,000,000 of population to your 1,500,000, and therefore I can only offer you, say, one-quarter of what we are paying for Brazilian sugar."

Supposing the Cuban to sell his sugar on these low terms, because it was raised by a small population, and to look around for his return cargo of American goods, and to conclude that he will take it mainly in agricultural implements. After looking at the English price-lists, he goes to the American manufacturer and tells him he wants so many ploughs and reapers, and so forth, and asks for terms. The American, learning that he is a Cuban, would then, on Mr. Foster's theory, get down his *Tribune* almanac and see what the population of Cuba was, and tell him his rates accordingly. "Oh, but," the Cuban would say, "that is not only dear, but dearer than English goods of the same kind," and the American would then ask him what the population of Great Britain was in 1881. The Cuban would say 35,000,000. "What was the population of the United States at the same date?" the American would inquire. "I suppose 50,000,000, or thereabouts," would be the answer. "Don't you see, then," the American would observe rather severely, "that you, as a resident in a small country, not only cannot have goods as low as residents in larger countries, but you cannot possibly expect a country containing 50,000,000 of population to sell you goods as low as one containing only 35,000,000, even if the quality were the same?"

Now, if there be anything in the theory of the Government and Mr. Foster about the difficulties of trade between countries of unequal population, conversations of this sort between native and foreign dealers would often be heard. As a matter of fact, however, if they were heard to-day, it would be assumed by the bystanders that the parties to them were mentally unsound, and nobody would deal with them. Population has no more to do with equality in trade than the color of men's hair, or their height. The largest population in the world can only sell as much of its products abroad as other nations will buy. To 2,500,000 people it can only sell what that number wants, and can get no lower anywhere else. In like manner, no matter how large the market to which 2,500,000 have access, they can only sell what they produce, and must take their pay in commodities sold in the same market. It is goods, not men, that are exchanged in international commerce, and it is the quality and price, and not the source from which they emanate, that dealers concern themselves about.

If this treaty of commerce is based on the notion that a small and large nation cannot trade together advantageously without the aid of a treaty, the sooner it drops out of sight the better, because the explanation of it only makes us ridiculous. We are already a standing joke to the financiers of the Old World, owing to our vagaries about silver. Let us not incur any more ridicule of the same sort. Protection is something which people understand. It means keeping the home market for our own goods. But the notion that 10 men cannot trade equally with 100 is something they will not even try to understand. They will simply laugh over it.

WHAT IS A "BOURBON"?

THE *Sun* seems to be a good deal puzzled as to the meaning of the term "Bourbon," as now used, especially by Independents. It has, it says, been under the impression that it applied only to old Southerners, who passed their days regretting the abolition of slavery, drawing up claims against the Government for their lost "niggers," "planting buckshot in their Republican neighbors," and longing to abrogate the later Constitutional amendments, pay the Confederate debt, and pension the Confederate soldiers.

This, however, was a very narrow and restricted use of the term. A "Bourbon" in politics is anybody, of any party, who shares the characteristic ascribed to the later members of the House of Bourbon in France, such as Charles X. and Henri V., of "learning nothing and forgetting nothing." Any man, of any party, who, as the years roll on, "learns nothing and forgets nothing," is a Bourbon. The French Bourbons, for instance, never could forget the old régime, before the Revolution, and never learned that the Revolution had created a new France, in which privilege and divine right had no place. Consequently, they became incapable of reigning. In like manner, a Southerner who cannot forget the old slavery days, and cannot perceive the immense political and social changes which the war has wrought, or learn the exigencies and characteristics of a free and commercial as distinguished from a slave or semi-feudal society, is a Bourbon. So, also, a Republican who still believes that "the South" is exactly what it was before the war, and threatens the commonwealth with the same dangers, and has to be watched and guarded against in the same spirit, and cannot get into his head an adequate conception of the results of the war, or thinks it is still raging, is a Bourbon.

Any man also, whether Republican or Democrat, who cannot forget that all offices in the United States used to be regarded, as in Turkey and Greece and Spain and Morocco, as the plunder or spoil of the party or clique which got possession of the Administration, and not as public trusts, and thinks that the salaries of the incumbents are party money, which may be lawfully levied on to pay party expenses at the elections, and cannot perceive that any change of popular sentiment on this subject has occurred, and cannot bring himself to believe that the United States statute, called the Civil-Service Act, is a real statute, and not a toy statute, and has to be obeyed like any other law, is a Bourbon. In fact, the mark of a Bourbon is plain: it is simple inability to forget old things and learn new ones. The true Bourbon perceives the flight of time as well as anybody, and acknowledges its effects on his own frame, and on his private affairs, and on the physique of his family. But he does not acknowledge that it produces any effect outside his own house, on public affairs or public men. The people he fears in public life never grow old or die, and their sons never grow up and vote. The men he follows and believes in, also, never change or decay, or lose their influence. The voters, too, all remain the same. A younger generation never comes

forward, and if it does, has just the same ideas and aspirations that its fathers had. He acknowledges the existence and need of improvement and change in art and science and literature. He is often, indeed, greatly delighted with improvements in machinery and in manufactures, but the need of or the possibility of improvement in politics he will never admit. That any attempts in that direction can be successful he always treats as chimerical—the dream either of extreme youth or senile fatuity. Stories of improvements in the politics of other countries he hears with a smile as travellers' tales, and loves to believe in great but hidden corruption in the administration of England, France, or Germany.

There is nothing about which he is so incredulous, however, as about civil-service examinations in his own country. These, he maintains, are always so framed that nobody but graduates of colleges can pass them. The subjects are chosen with special reference to their want of connection with the duties of the office to be filled. If an appraiser of dry goods is to be chosen, the examination, he believes, always runs on astronomy or physical geography; or, if a policeman, exclusively on ancient history and music. Nor will anything induce him to satisfy himself on these points by being present at one of these examinations; for, like the old Englishman who was pestered by an atheistic logician, the Bourbon, when bothered by a reformer, always "thanks God he is not open to conviction."

Correspondence.

"MARITIME CAPTURE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: When I wrote my article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, advocating the suppression of maritime capture, I little expected that an American paper would criticise the opinions I then expressed, as I was merely enforcing a principle of international law which the United States have so continuously supported that it might, in point of fact, be called the "American" system of maritime law.

In reply to the very kindly criticisms of the *Nation*, I will quote, with the editor's permission, only American authorities on the subject. The United States, where Christian feeling had greater power than elsewhere, were the first to understand that capture is opposed to the true principles of humanity. In 1785, respect for private property by sea was inscribed in a treaty concluded with Prussia, under the auspices of Franklin and Frederic II. On the 19th of June, 1792, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Chambronn, sent his diplomatic agents a circular inviting them to open up negotiations in conformity with the decree of the previous 30th of May. The United States alone, of all the Powers, consented to the proposals made by France. Jefferson, the Secretary of State of the Union, called attention to the fact that his Government had just ratified the same principle in a treaty recently concluded with Prussia.

In 1824, seeing that the principle which the United States had always supported was being enforced in the Spanish expedition, James Monroe, the President of the Union, desirous that France's example in the war then just terminated should be of service to humanity, submitted to the Governments of England, France, and Russia

a project of international convention to regulate the principles of commercial and maritime neutrality. This project was admirably drawn up; it proposed, among other things, to exempt from capture and confiscation merchant vessels and cargo belonging to the subjects of belligerent Powers.

On the 28th of July, 1856, Mr. Marcy proposed, in the name of the United States Government, to add the following clause to the first article of the Paris declaration: "Private property belonging to subjects or citizens of belligerent Powers shall not be seized by the enemy's vessels unless the cargo be contraband of war." Mr. Marcy justified his proposal after this wise:

"The reasons which induced the Paris Congress to declare privateering abolished are not given, but they are presumably the same as those generally urged against this right of belligerents. The spread of Christianity and the progress of civilization have greatly mitigated the severity of the ancient mode of warfare. At the present day, war is Government business. Public authority declares war, individuals have nothing to do with it, unless authorized by their Governments. It is now universally admitted, at least in all land warfare, that there should be perfect immunity for the persons and property of non-combatants. Pillage, or seizure without compensation, of individual property by an invading army, even if that army be in possession of the enemy's territory, is contrary to the customs of modern times. Such a mode of procedure would now entail universal censure unless it could be justified by special circumstances. All the considerations which favor this humane sentiment so far as property on land is concerned, should favor in precisely the same degree the protection of persons and possessions of subjects of belligerent Powers on the ocean. It may be presumed that the anxious desire to ameliorate the cruel customs of war by exempting private property by sea from an enemy's seizure, precisely as it is exempt on land, was the great argument which induced the Paris Congress to declare privateering abolished. The undersigned is commissioned by the President to say that he most joyfully assents to a principle whose aim is to exempt private property by sea as on land."

I will not add more to these quotations, which appear to me conclusive. I maintain unhesitatingly that maritime capture essentially differs from requisitions. According to the principles laid down at the Brussels Conference of 1874, requisitions are limited to strict necessities. The object of capture, on the contrary, is to do the enemy the utmost possible harm, and thus make him sue for peace. If this system had been employed on land, the Prussians might have seized upon and carried off private property in 1870, and, among other things, immense quantities of champagne from Rheims, which they occupied during the war. They did nothing of the sort, because pillage and robbery are forbidden on land by our existing laws of warfare. Maritime capture is nothing better than pillage and robbery by sea, and it is not one of the least of the glories of the United States to have always most rigorously condemned it. It should be one of the first tasks of any President of the United States called into power solemnly to propose to all civilized nations the adoption of this humane principle of complete immunity for private property by sea as on land. This proposal made, he could leave to others the shame of rejecting it.

ÉMILE DE LAVELEYE.

LIÈGE, November 26, 1884.

[The above appears to us to be really a re-statement of the views to which our article was intended as a reply (see the *Nation* No. 1010, November 6, 1884). Maritime capture seems to us to rest on the same ground that the right of blockade does—that is, the necessity of inflicting as much damage as possible on the enemy's commerce.—ED. NATION.]

THE BAD WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Although an unrepentant Western man, I try not to be the bond slave of geographical prejudices. This fact, combined with my long-standing admiration for the *Nation's* political writing, made it easy for me to put myself in a purely receptive attitude while reading your recent editorial upon "The Solid South and the Solid West." There can be no doubt that a Solid West created by Republican Bourbonism would be a great calamity; and if, this calamity being upon us, it could be made to appear the high destiny of the East to break the power of such a Solid West, I for one should rejoice and bless the source from which the light came.

But is your case made out? You charge that Blaine was essentially a "Western candidate"; that he "answered the Western requirements of a public man" and "filled the Western imagination"; that it was Western influence which nominated him against the wishes of the East, and that it was Western votes which were "reckoned upon with a confidence disappointed only in the case of Indiana," to elect him. Finally, you claim for the East the credit of having defeated him. Now, there is some plausibility in all this, but there is at least another way of looking at the matter. Turning to the table of figures which the *Nation* of November 27 used with such effect for the purpose of exhibiting Blaine as a "Republican mistake," I find that the Western States, whose vote is there tabulated, gave Garfield an aggregate plurality of 346,098, and Blaine an aggregate plurality of 198,815. In the Eastern States taken together, Garfield's plurality was 161,893, Blaine's 158,460. That is to say, while the East gave to Blaine 97 per cent. of the plurality it gave to Garfield, the West gave to Blaine but 57 per cent. of the plurality it had given to Garfield. Now if these figures indicate, as the *Nation* thinks they do, an emphatic verdict of the country to the effect that Blaine was a "mistake," is it not pretty evident that the West pronounced this verdict with very much more emphasis than did the East?

But these figures, so far as they profess to indicate the extent of Republican dissatisfaction with Blaine, are more or less illusive, because the smallness of Blaine's plurality as compared with Garfield's in Michigan and Iowa is due only in a small degree to Republican disaffection. Let us turn, therefore, to another species of evidence. The *Nation* of November 27 very properly remarks: "Nothing reveals Blaine's weakness with his party more clearly than his [this] failure to poll the Republican share of the increased vote." Now, turning again to your table, it appears that Blaine's total gain upon Garfield was in the West 134,949, while Cleveland's gain upon Hancock was 288,632. In the East Blaine's total gain upon Garfield was 7,009, while Cleveland's gain upon Hancock was 16,208. That is to say, of the total increase upon the vote of 1880, so far as this was polled by either one of the two great parties, Cleveland drew 68 per cent. in the West and 69 per cent. in the East, or Blaine 32 per cent. in the West and 31 per cent. in the East.

This, to be sure, is slightly in favor of your position; but when we consider that nearly all of the increased vote came from the West, it is not to my mind a showing which justifies your picture of a Bad West to be saved by a Good East, if devotion to Blaine is the gauge of Badness.—Yours respectfully, C. T.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., December 8, 1884.

[When we asserted that Blaine satisfied the Western requirements, we had in mind not so much the individual as the class to which he belongs. In the sense that the West is a better

soil for the windy genial demagogue than the East, our remark had no partisan application. Blaine's success in the Democratic party might have been just as great as in the Republican, and in that case we believe his most fervid supporters would have been found in the West. But we must insist again on the fact that when opinion was freest—i. e., before the nomination—Blaine was generally condemned by Eastern standards and accepted and approved by Western, else had he lost his nomination. The Cabot Lodges, Longs, Roosevelts, Dawses, Hoars, and Hawleys of the East, who swallowed the dose after it had been officially prescribed, all shrank from it and tried to avert it. We recall no parallel cases of opposition from the West, or of humiliating recantation. No Western statesman stood conspicuously aloof, as did Mr. Edmunds, or descended into the Western arena against Mr. Blaine, as did Mr. Schurz—for we claim Mr. Schurz as an Eastern man on the same principle that we allow Mr. Blaine to be a Western man. Finally, we must repeat that the unbroken tenor of the Republican press at the West confirms the distinction we made. If it and the delegates to the Chicago Convention did not represent Western standards, we should not know where to look for them.

The lesson of the election is the same, so far as *predominating* public sentiment is concerned, though, of course, the better class of voters joined in the Eastern revolt against Blaine—partly from original repugnance, and partly, let us hope, from force of conviction under campaign discussion. As regards the calculations advanced by our correspondent, the tangled motives and intrigues of the late election detract a good deal from their trustworthiness. The exceptional plurality in Pennsylvania, for instance, for which it is easy to account, is largely responsible for the discrepancy between the Eastern and Western percentages. Moreover, the 37 per cent. of Garfield's plurality cast by the West for Blaine becomes 66 by the addition of States not included in our table, viz., California, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon. Four of these increased their Republican pluralities of 1880, as did also Kansas and Minnesota. Of the Eastern States, Maine and Pennsylvania—Blaine's appanages, so to speak—alone increased their pluralities.—ED. NATION.]

REPUBLICAN PERSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the letter signed "W." in your No. 1014 are some statements in regard to Ohio which are incorrect and misleading.

The "preacher" who was attacked was a senior in the college, a St. John man; the "Republican mob," a party of students who, receiving telegraphic report of the election of Blaine, gave the benefit of it to their St. John classmate, with considerable tumult, no doubt, but with no worse intentions than those suggested by animal spirits and boyish enthusiasm. At least one person was wounded, though not seriously, by "the firing in the air," which surely justified an arrest. It will hardly do to claim Oberlin, where all factions are represented among the students and the Prohibition party in the faculty, for persecuting and vindictive Republicanism.

In No. 1013, would not your estimate of the popular strength of Cleveland and Blaine—class-

ing as it does the fusion votes of Butler men as Cleveland strength—deny popular strength to Butler which was distinctly given him by that vote?

The vote certainly helped Cleveland. It was intended for two purposes—to show Butler's popular strength, and perchance give him two or three electors, who could throw their vote for whom they pleased, probably for Blaine. It seems to me that this fusion vote, some 70,000, intended to help Blaine probably, and certainly to give a showing of Butler's popular strength in Michigan and Iowa, cannot consistently be classed as showing the strength of Cleveland in the Western States.—I remain sir, yours truly,

GEO. H. MEAD.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., December 8, 1884.

PARSONS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Under the above heading, one of your correspondents last week declared that "Blaine received a smaller vote from the ministry than any other Republican candidate since the war." Probably that statement is true. The cause, however, of this fact is not so readily yielded. Your correspondent would say that it was due to a general belief among the clergymen in the charges against Blaine. On the other hand, papers hostile to Blaine complained that ministers would not investigate those charges.

The true explanation of the Republican loss of support from the ministers is not that they read the Mulligan letters carefully and fairly, and then believed Mr. Blaine to be corrupt; but it is to be found in the Prohibition movement. The principle of prohibition had a strong Presidential ticket for the first time. What more natural than that those ministers who are ardent Prohibitionists should leave the old parties, and rally to the support of their national ticket? In Michigan, the Prohibition party advertised the names of 108 men who would speak in the campaign for St. John and Daniels; and of these, 81 are clergymen. These ministers undoubtedly declared Blaine guilty; but I cannot believe, from what personal knowledge I have of them, that they gave the charges and evidence more than a hasty glance. They are mostly Methodists of the "shouting" kind, enthusiastic in any cause they espouse, but inaccurate in thinking, careless in judgment, and uncharitable in the treatment of opponents. At a recent annual State Conference of the Michigan Methodists, but for the vigorous work of a few conservative members, the meeting would have been turned into a political convention in aid of the Prohibition cause. Indeed, so pronounced were the Methodist clergy of this State that the Prohibition candidate for Governor was selected largely on account of his prominence as a lay member in the Methodist Church. The primary cause, then, in this State at least, of the Republican loss of support from the ministry was the Prohibition party, and not the Mulligan letters.

My acquaintance with ministers who are quiet, but keen and observant, and who attended to the duties of their calling instead of becoming campaign workers and speakers for the Prohibition party, convinces me that among that class the Republican party lost no strength.

H.

MICHIGAN, December 8, 1884.

A SUBSIDIZED PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A great many Democrats are fearful there will be no offices to empty and fill if Mr. Cleveland sticks to civil-service reform, and are, in consequence, much set against the modern

idea. There is no occasion for worry. They must not overlook the fact that the Civil-Service Act does not apply to all offices, and that even if it did, it permits removal for cause. And there is cause enough for a host of removals. For the past eight years, at least, it has been the policy of the Republican Administration to distribute a large portion of the offices among the Republican newspapers. Here in Iowa, there are few papers without one. To say nothing about the personal abuse these papers have heaped on the President-elect, there is still sufficient reason why every office so held should immediately be put in other hands. The interest of popular government demands it. A subsidized press—and it is subsidizing a newspaper to give it an office—cannot and will not reflect the sentiments of the people, nor will it give that independent, unbiased, unprejudiced opinion upon public and political events which it must give to entitle it to the claim it makes of being the educator of the people. Of course this idea will be very distasteful to the Democratic press. W. J. ROBERTS.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT IN SOUTHERN COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A regular reader of the *Nation* often feels that its editor is keenly alive to any token of better things in the South. One of the most recent signs is the kind and encouraging notice taken of two thoughtful letters which were written by Professor Shepherd for the *Raleigh* (N. C.) *Chronicle*. Such articles are not uncommon in Southern papers. The thin-skinned, mettlesome, intolerant South is gone with the main cause of all its woes. Professor Shepherd is right, we think, in stating that the South has in the last ten years made wonderful strides in educational progress. In such matters there was never before the Civil War one tithe of the interest that is now shown in almost every Southern State. But this interest has not yet reached the schools that prepare for college—the academies. During the war they were, as a rule, discontinued, and since then the common schools and the small so-called colleges have usurped their place. Those well acquainted with the South have to admit that Prof. Chas. F. Smith's article in the *Atlantic Monthly* (October, 1884) is only too true a statement of the facts. North Carolina has a Bingham's, Tennessee a Webb's, and Virginia a McCabe's, a Hanover Academy, a Pantop's, and perhaps one or two more. But I dare assert that not one-third of the students graduated from these academies can enter the Freshman Class of Harvard College. All the rest of the South cannot add five more such schools to this list. Hence we find "preparatory schools" connected with almost every Southern institution of learning.

But the following statement is especially misleading:

"There is not a college in the State [North Carolina] in which the study of English is not subservient to the wishes or the convenience of every other department, living by mere sufferance. The result is, as this writer points out, that students feel a sort of contempt for the study of English. This condition of affairs is not confined to North Carolina. In nearly all Southern colleges, teachers who, like Professor Shepherd himself, are earnestly engaged in the attempt to inspire students with a proper appreciation of their own speech, and to present to them the results of English philology, have to encounter the apathy of Regents and Trustees, and to overcome the distrust of pupils, who have been taught to regard purity of idiom as coming 'by nature' " (*Nation*, No. 1014, p. 482).

I have been associated with three Southern institutions—two colleges and one university—and the Trustees of all three have taken a warm interest in the study of English. Last June the Trus-

tees of the University of —, becoming ashamed of the bad English of its graduates, made provision for a professorship of English, but the measure was defeated by the Chancellor of that University. He even went so far in his opposition as to write against the proposed measure. But Regents and Trustees can take care of themselves.

About fifteen years ago a teacher of Greek in Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, conceived the happy thought of placing the study of English alongside of the study of Greek, Latin, and mathematics both in time and in importance. Ever since that time the study of English has been the most important study in that excellent college. Prof. Thomas R. Price, at present Professor of English in Columbia College, N. Y., was that teacher. Ten years later he gave his experience as a teacher of English to an audience of teachers in Virginia in these words:

"Thus, in my own experience, I have seen countless young men, that could not be either driven or led into giving faithful study to Latin or Greek, turn with eager desire and with persevering zeal to the study of English. I have seen the study of English spread like a contagion through all the grades of undergraduate life, till even the idlest and the feeblest were moved to labor for an object that even the dullest could appreciate as desirable."

For this statement I can vouch, for I was one of 237 students who caught the contagion. And this, I had thought, was the experience of every earnest teacher of English in Southern colleges.

Of these teachers there are many more than the above quotation would lead one to believe. Virginia can show four well-taught departments of English, one in each of the following institutions: the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee University, Randolph-Macon College, and Hampden-Sydney College. The University of South Carolina and Wofford College, S. C., have each an excellent teacher of English. Each of the following universities and colleges is trying to do thorough work in English: Bethel College, Centre College, and Kentucky Military Institute, in Kentucky; Emory College, Georgia; the University of Alabama; the University of Mississippi; Tulane University, Louisiana; the University of Texas, and Vanderbilt University, Tennessee. The Southwestern Baptist University, Tennessee, and the Southwestern University, Texas, have each recently called an energetic, scholarly young teacher to organize a thorough study of the mother tongue. With most of these teachers I am personally acquainted, and I know what kind of work they are trying to do.

In most of the above-mentioned institutions English is associated with some other study, but want of funds is almost invariably the cause. Four have separate and distinct departments of English—Vanderbilt University, the University of Mississippi, the University of Alabama, and the University of Virginia. Vanderbilt University is an example of what the new South will do for the study of English when it has a good opportunity. An entrance examination on English is required, just as on Greek, Latin, and mathematics. The course of study in English runs parallel with that in those three departments. The same number of men are at work in each of the four departments. No degree of the University is given without a thorough study of the English language and literature. This plan has been pursued three years and a half, and this year the department of English shows a larger number of students than the department of modern languages and English had four years ago. In that one department there were two teachers. In the two separate and distinct departments there are six.

In other respects, too, the South is not altogether behind. Ginn, Heath & Co. are now pub-

lishing, for the first time in America, a series of Anglo-Saxon texts. Of the seven editors of "The Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," the editor-in-chief and four others are Southerners. At present there are several young Southerners studying English philology in Germany, and I know several others who will go to Germany for that purpose as soon as they can make enough money to pay their way.

You will pardon the words South and Southerner necessarily used so often in this letter, for a constant reader of the *Nation* for eight years could not use those words in a sectional sense; but I do not wish to have the part of our common country in which I am now living misrepresented.

W. M. BASKERVILLE.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

SOUTHERN EFFORTS TO EDUCATE THE BLACKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The enclosed, taken from the *Southern Churchman*, may prove a salutary supplement to the letter of your correspondent in the last number of the *Nation*, and to the intelligent letter on Cleveland and the South printed in the *Evening Post* of December 12 (semi-weekly edition). This important act of incorporation for the foundation of a new school is but one of efforts innumerable to lift and educate the colored race—agencies emanating entirely from the South, and directed not only to the evangelization of the race in the church sense, but to the cultivation of their sense of secular responsibilities, the opening to them of avenues for the exercise of industrial pursuits, and the putting them in the way of the acquisition of practical arts and trades for self help and self-support. This is one of the welcome ways in which the South is becoming, happily, more and more "solid," and the Man in the Tall Tower ought to know it.—Respectfully yours,

JAMES A. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, VA., December 14, 1884.

[The enclosure referred to is an act, approved November 22, 1884, to incorporate the Bishop Payne Divinity and Industrial School in Virginia, "for the purpose of educating colored persons for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or for any secular business."—ED. NATION.]

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH SPAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The one-sided character of the proposed "reciprocity" treaty with Spain may be judged from the following estimate. I use round numbers:

Sugar consumed in the United States.....	1,000,000 tons
Sugar produced in Cuba and Porto Rico.....	700,000 "
The present duty on the latter amount.....	\$30,000,000
Value of total imports into Cuba.....	\$50,000,000

Since the products of the islands would not suffice for our consumption, the growers there could compel us to pay about the same as other markets offered us—that is, as much as we now pay to both the grower and the United States Custom-house; all the present duty—say, \$30,000,000—would be their additional profit, while even if we should sell to Cuba all that she now buys (a manifest impossibility), and make the extraordinary commercial profit of 10 per cent., we should receive but \$5,000,000. In other words, we are asked to pay the Cubans \$30,000,000 for the privilege of making not over \$5,000,000 out of them.

Really, Mr. Editor, is Mr. Foster a Yankee? Did he ever learn to *kalkerlate*?—Yours, etc.,

T. E. C.

BALTIMORE, December 11, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: You seem to hold that the ratification of the Spanish treaty would not for a number of years affect the price of sugar "to the consumer," in this country; and that during the gradual decline of importations from non-Spanish ports, the price would be fully maintained. I find this position so difficult to understand, that I beg for some further elucidation of it.

1. Would not the Spanish ports immediately begin sending us more sugar, full 20 per cent. more the first year? Would they not import sugar to send us?

2. If the Spanish ports should send us more, would not one of two things necessarily happen, namely, either that the price would fall, or that the non-Spanish ports would send less?

3. But if the importation from non-Spanish ports were to be diminished by the effect of the treaty (as you seem to admit it would be), would not the sugar withdrawn be the product of those lands which among all those now raising sugar for this country are the worst fitted for this purpose? Would not the result be that the worst of the land then producing sugar for us would be better than the worst of the land now doing so? And would not this state of things, by the operation of competition, work a fall in the price?

C. S. PEIRCE.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

[It seems to us a very simple and easily understood proposition that all sellers of sugar in the New York market will ask and obtain the same price for the same grade of sugar, treaty or no treaty. The planter in Manila will receive the same rate per pound as the planter in Cuba. The Manila planter, however, must pay two cents per pound duty before he can reach the market at all, while the Cuban planter need not pay. Now, if Cuba and Porto Rico could at once supply us with all the sugar we consume and something more, then the law of competition among Cuban and Porto Rican planters would force down the price, and the American consumers would get the benefit. But so long as those islands produce something less than the whole amount, a portion of our supply must come from other parts of the world and enter the market loaded with the duty. As there cannot be two prices for the same article at the same place, the market price of sugar in New York under these conditions will be the cost of production in Manila, plus transportation, etc., plus duty. This price the Cuban planter will obtain equally with the planters of Manila, Jamaica, Brazil, and every other country, and of course the American consumer will pay it because the importer must be reimbursed for all his expenses. The situation of the Cuban planter under the operation of the treaty will be precisely the same as that of the Louisiana planter under the tariff. If Louisiana could supply the entire American demand and something more, the law of competition would force down the price more or less, and the consumer would get the benefit.

It has been stated that Cuba and Porto Rico are capable of producing all the sugar consumed in this country. It is possible that if all the land in those islands adapted to sugar-growing were utilized for that purpose, the product might be equal to our present demand. But our demand is not a fixed amount. It grows from year to year. The demand for hardly anything grows more rapid-

ly. It is by no means certain that the annual producing capacity of Cuba and Porto Rico, whose areas are limited, would ever overtake our annual consumption, and if it should not, there would still be an importation of duty-paying sugar, which would, by virtue of the economic law already stated, be the sign and evidence that American consumers were deriving no benefit from the treaty. Since the treaty provides for the introduction free of duty only of sugar *grown* in Cuba and Porto Rico, it would be impossible for them to import sugar to send to us. It was charged at one time that Manila sugar had been imported into Honolulu to be re-exported to San Francisco under the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, but the charge was not sustained upon investigation. Cuba would undoubtedly import sugar for her own consumption, and send us the corresponding amount of her own growth. This would add to her exporting capacity by whatever amount her present population now use, which is not probably equal to one year's increase of our consumption.

The third question propounded by Mr. Peirce would be relevant if we were the only country buying sugar from non-Spanish ports. The sugar which we now take from them would be diverted to England and other importing countries to whatever extent Cuba increased her supplies to us (our consumption remaining the same), or to whatever extent she increased her proportionate supply. Therefore the difference between best lands and worst lands would not necessarily enter into the problem at all.—ED. NATION.]

DOMESTICATION OF ORCHIDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Allow me to criticise the review of Miss or Mrs. Miner's work on orchids, which appeared in yesterday's *Nation*. The writer takes the lady to task for saying that our native showy Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium spectabile*) is easily domesticated, whereas she was right, and might have said the same thing of several other species. The Pink Lady's Slipper (*C. acaule*) does baffle both professional and amateur florists, always disappearing the second or third year after it is transplanted. *C. spectabile* is not confined to the Mohawk Valley, but is met with very generally throughout the eastern United States, particularly in the upland regions of New England. *C. candidum*, a small white species, occurs most frequently in New York State, I believe, but is found further west and south. *C. calceolus* is a European species, much like to our large Yellow Lady's Slipper (*C. pubescens*).

HENRY BALDWIN.

HARTFORD, CT., December 12, 1884.

[Another correspondent writes: "The review on p. 509 belies the fair fame of *Cypripedium spectabile*, evidently through a botanical mistake. The book on Orchids is right in its statement that 'it is easily domesticated.' It is freely cultivated by amateurs, both in this country and in England, and, if our memory serves, it was grown by 'the late Professor Jackson, of Union College.' The species which he 'used to say was untamable,' and the one which the reviewer must have had in mind, is not the blushing *C. spectabile*, but the stemless *C. acaule*." We did not, however, con-

found these two species; and at the (somewhat remote) time to which we referred, we are quite sure that Professor Jackson had not succeeded in growing *C. spectabile*.—ED. NATION.]

"BOBOLITION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of December 4th, noting the mention of *Abolitionist* by Mr. C. L. Norton in his "glossary of 'Political Americanisms,'" in the December number of the *Magazine of American History*, you add: "And why omit *Bobolitionist*, the derisive nickname in use as early as 1838?"

Bobolition, if not *Bobolitionist*, was in use much earlier. At least as early as 1824 I saw the word on a broadsheet containing what purported to be an account of a bobolition celebration at Boston, July 14th. At the top of the broadsheet was a grotesque procession of negroes. Among the toasts, or sentiments, were the following:

"Massa Wilberforce, de brack man very good friend; may he nebber want a bolish to he boot.
"De Nited State; de land ob libity, 'cept he keep slave at de South. No cheer! Shake de head!

"Dis year, de fourth ob July come on de fifth; so, ob course, de fourteenth come on de fifteenth."

It is by this last that I fix the date. During my boyhood (*pueritia* in the limited application) there were but three years in which "the fourth of July came on the fifth." It was certainly not on the first of these; I was too young then. It may have been on the second; but it was probably on the last.

E. J. STEARNS.

EASTON, MD., December 11, 1884.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "JANUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A few years ago, while engaged in the study of old French, it dawned upon me that *Janus*, the old Italic sun-god, had, after all, no connection with *janua*, door, but was for *Dianus*. This was suggested by similar changes in such words as *jour*, O. Fr. *jorn*, Latin *diurnum*; *jusque*, O. Fr. *dusque*, Latin *de usque*. It was confirmed, I thought, by Varro's use of *iana* for *Diana*.

Not to claim a discovery, for I did not suppose this etymology unknown in philological circles, but to find out how far modern authority agreed with the conclusions reached, I wrote to a distinguished classical scholar and philologist. In his reply (1878) is this statement: "Your wrestling of the Lat. *Janus* away from the root *ja* in *janua*, etc., to bring it into connection with *Diana*, *Jupiter*, etc., is, I think, unsound etymology." Some years after, in correspondence with an eminent Sanscrit scholar and university professor, I asked his opinion on this point. He writes: "Unless I am mistaken the 'Zusammengehörigkeit' of *Janus* with *Dianus* is pretty generally admitted." Not quite satisfied, I wrote to Professor James Darmesteter, of the Sorbonne, who was then publishing some articles on Aryan Mythology. In his reply, he writes: "*Janus* est très-probablement pour *Djanus*, et *janua* est sans doute un dérivé de *Janus*, c'est un *jour*."

Harper's New Latin Dictionary, based on Andrews's Freund's Latin-German Lexicon, and revised and enlarged by Drs. Lewis and Short, has been before the public several years, but it is only recently that a copy fell into my hands, my work for the last few years being in another department. Turning from the publishers' advertisement—in which it is rightly said that "the student of to-day may justly demand of his lexicon far more than the scholarship of thirty years

ago could furnish"—to the word *Janus*, I was surprised to find the old etymology (as old as Cicero's 'De Natura Deorum') given, with no reference at all to *Dianus*, thus: "*Janus*, i. m. [root *i*, ire, prop. a going, a going through, passage; cf. *janua*, an old Italian deity." Under *Janua*: "[*Janus*, i. e., *ianus*, from *i*, ire; cf. Sanscrit. *yāna*, *itio*, incessus, from *yā*, ire], a door, house-door. I. Lit.: principem in sacrificando *Janum* esse voluerunt, quod ab eundo nomen est ductum: ex quo transitiones perviae, *jani*; foresque in liminibus profanarum aedium *januæ* nominantur, Cic. N. D., 2, 27, 67."

Philology being a new science, Cicero cannot be regarded as an authority in word-derivation. His attempt in this case should of itself have awakened suspicion. There can be no doubt that *Janus* is for *Dianus*, as *Jov-* is for *Dior-*, and is a name for the sun. From this everything else connected with *Janus* can be easily explained: the two opposite doors of his temple in the Forum, the one pointing to the coming-in of the sun, the other to his out-going; the representation of him with a face on the front, and another on the back of his head; the name *janus* given to an arcade, or arched passageway, suggested by the apparent course of the sun, etc.

A wrong etymology of *Janus* and its congeners draws after it a train of errors. It favors the false view of the origin of gods, a view yet current even among educated men. Not long ago a college president, in a published article, spoke of *Jove* as a contraction of *Jehovah*. Doctors of Divinity should study a little the origin of their title before pronouncing so positively about mythology. Those who quote as authority Dr. Adam Clark, a great scholar in his day, forget that if he were now living, he would be the first to deride those who go back fifty years for authority in philology. The radical syllable in *Jupiter* and *divinity* is the same. It is the study of Sanscrit that has discovered to us the new world of mythology also. But truth cannot be one thing on one side of the Atlantic, and another thing on the other, and though the sun sets several hours later on this side, there is no reason why American scholarship should be as many decades behind in applying the results of a science new but well known on the other side of the water.

EDWARD A. ALLEN.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, MO., Dec. 2, 1884.

Notes.

A BOOK of travels in the Southwest, called 'With the Invader,' by Edwards Roberts, is in the press of Samuel Carson & Co., San Francisco.

R. Worthington is about to bring out a new edition of Mr. Robert Waters's 'Life of Cobbett.' The New York Board of Education, meantime, have placed Mr. Waters's edition of Cobbett's 'Grammar' on their list of text-books, and so have done something to make the study interesting.

Doctor Baird's 'History of the Huguenot Emigration to America' will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in the early part of next year.

A private chapter in the history of this emigration is given in a memoir of the late Dr. John Lawrence Le Conte, read to the National Academy of Science on April 17, by Samuel H. Scudder, and now reprinted from the Transactions of the American Entomological Society. With good reason, Mr. Scudder, in treating of the comparatively uneventful life of "the greatest entomologist this country has yet produced," enters at length into the ancestry and kindred of the deceased scientist, and makes a very interesting exhibit of hereditary genius. Hereditary physical characters are as plainly stamped upon the face of Doctor Le Conte. No one, from the por-

trait accompanying this pamphlet, could fail to recognize his French descent; and any one would be justified in supposing him a pure Frenchman, whereas, in fact, his grandfather was a Franco-American and his grandmother an American.

An unpretending volume, bearing the title 'Ezra Abbot,' and the fitting motto, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has been published for the Alumni of the Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge. It consists of sundry funeral and special memorial discourses, among which that of Doctor Abbot's colleague, Prof. J. H. Thayer, holds the chief place. Other memorial tributes and a bibliography of Doctor Abbot's writings complete the materials for a very satisfactory estimate of the character and achievements of that unrivalled American scholar. An admirable portrait of Doctor Abbot—the bust draped in his familiar cloak—serves as a frontispiece; and in the fine eyes, not more searching than sympathetic, one may discern that humor of which Doctor Peabody alone in this volume makes mention. Mrs. Abbot, we are told in the prefatory note, has given her husband's large and valuable library to the Divinity School.

Some pleasant papers entitled 'Friends in Council,' by Amelia Mott Gummere, which lately appeared in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, have been gathered into a thin book, handsomely printed (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.). As we have had occasion to point out, John Woolman figures in these extracts from the Society's archives, and his admirers will find here something to repay them. The author should have added an index of names.

The Old Stone Mill at Newport is the subject of an article in *Science* for December 5, from the pen of Mr. Charles S. Peirce. The writer, on a recent occasion, made measurements of the building with only the bias of a metrologist. Fault might be found with his assumption that "the building could not have been erected without a drawing to scale," whence it is concluded that "a unit of length must have been employed." This unit he seems to identify with the Norse foot of 12.36 inches English. Mr. Peirce observes (for the first time, so far as we know, and very plausibly) that "the projections of the pillars beyond the upper part of the tower suggest that there might have been a ledge upon which a miller could climb to turn round the axis of the sails of the windmill." Further, all the rough-cast covering the walls was apparently a part of the original mortar; and the stones, which show no drill-marks or marks of an axe, "do show marks of the hammer."

The so-called 'Biblia Pauperum,' of which the limited American edition bears the imprint of A. C. Armstrong & Son, is not a reproduction of the classical example in the history of early printing. The plates, to begin with, are reduced facsimiles of prints made in 1877 from a set of blocks bought at Nuremberg some sixty years ago, and not known to have been used in any printed book. The illustrative text is taken from Wiclif's version of the New Testament, and is very effectively set in ornamental borders copied from a Book of Hours printed in Paris in 1525. The paper is imitative of the same antiquity, and the binding, in white parchment, with brass clasps, has been derived from a specimen in the British Museum—the whole forming a possible contemporaneous production. Finally, Dean Stanley's preface to the major 'Biblia Pauperum,' struck off from the blocks themselves in 1877, is repeated here. On the whole, the smaller edition may be thought the more desirable possession of the two, for the woodcuts themselves have no artistic value and very little interest.

When business advertisements take the shape

of books, *éditions de luxe* are a logical sequence. The Pratt Manufacturing Co., New York, which two years ago ventured to distribute a pretty anthology called 'A Paradise of Dainty Devices,' is now distributing a companion volume of selected verse, called 'An Antidote against Melancholy.' Locker, Calverley, Dobson, are found with Barham, Leigh Hunt, Keats, Herrick, Drayton, Congreve, etc., and the ever-present "Uncertain" and "Unknown"; the "Vicar of Bray" with "The Fine Old English Gentleman," "An Old Song of an Old Courtier and a New," "The Country-Lass," and the Drinking Song with the refrain, "Back and side go bare, go bare," and many another light piece. The copy before us is irreproachable in paper and typography, being from the press of T. L. DeVinne & Co.; but "for the select few who like fine editions, we have printed," say the publishers, "125 copies on larger Holland hand-made paper, with extra impressions of the covers," etc., and these copies are for sale, and not for gratuitous distribution. Each copy is numbered and signed.

"The Golden Text Calendar" is, as its name imports, charged with quotations of moral drift, which are edited by A. C. Morrow, the whole being designed by Mary A. Lathbury and published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The result of a seeking for novelty at a sacrifice is 'Sweet Girl Goldie,' a story of butterfly time, which is charmingly illustrated by Miss Humphrey, cut to the shape of a butterfly's wing, and bound up as a butterfly. If such fashions should prevail, we may arrive at holiday books which shall be provided with mechanical power, and be found to walk or fly alone. This butterfly is hatched by Spinney & Perkins, No. 7 Bible House.

We have received a 'Concise Bibliography of Spanish Grammars and Dictionaries, from the earliest period to the definitive edition of the Academy's Dictionary, 1490-1780,' by Prof. Wm. I. Knapp, of Yale College—a reprint from the October Bulletin of the Boston Public Library.

The first number of the New England Meteorological Society's Bulletin, containing observations for November, has just been issued. It presents the results of observations at about forty stations in New England, the greater number of observers being volunteers. From the outline map, on which the precipitation and range of temperature are represented graphically, one can see that the Society has still much to do in enlisting observers in districts from which no reports are now received. For example, the Berkshire valley in Western Massachusetts, although certainly not a region of retarded development, has as yet failed to contribute to the success of the Society's work; and with the exception of a single station, the same might be said of Connecticut, west of its central valley. Political lines form unsatisfactory boundaries for an undertaking such as the Society has in hand; and in future numbers of the Bulletin we shall hope to see, besides an increase in observers, also an extension of the field of observation northwestward to Quebec and Montreal on the St. Lawrence, westward to include the valley of the Hudson, and southward to take in Long Island. Copies of the Bulletin may be obtained by those who wish to assist in the work of observation by addressing Professor Winslow Upton, Providence, R. I.

Among the latest ventures in journalism is the *Critic of Halifax, N. S.* Its form is an unconventional one for a paper purporting to be critical, but the sample copy sent us contains some smart and wholesome paragraphs, chiefly of provincial interest, however. The very divergent views of its correspondents and contributors argue that it is thoroughly independent—a rare merit in Canadian journalism.

Mommsen's Berlin publishers announce the

early appearance of the fifth volume of the 'History of Rome,' which will thus be issued before the fourth, the latter being not yet ready to be announced.

The eighth volume of the new Brockhaus' 'Conversations-Lexikon' was closed with Part 120, and ten parts have since been added (New York: L. W. Schmidt). In two double numbers (91-94) which have been delayed, will be found a valuable continuation of the articles on France, and an interesting disquisition on the woman question. From the historical point of view the latter is rather unsatisfactory, especially in what pertains to the origin and growth of the suffrage movement, to which the writer is not favorable. As respects private rights and employment, his liberality stops short only when it comes to the professions, where he takes the customary German view of the sphere of the sexes. The principal geographical articles are Great Britain, Hesse, Hamburg, Hanover; and there are beautifully executed colored maps of the British Isles and of Ireland, of Ancient Greece, of Hamburg and vicinity, etc., besides many in the text. Thoroughly characteristic are the correlated articles on Trade, Wood, and the Military Condition (*Heerwesen*) of Europe; and that on Small Arms is also noteworthy. The review of Homeopathy concludes against its fundamental soundness, and remarks that it has not yet been able to win a medical chair in Germany. Among the biographical notices, which involve many eminent names—Hegel, Herder, the Humboldts, V. Hugo, the late Karl Hillebrand, etc.—none is more curious than that on Caspar Hauser, about whom each generation is instructed (or misinstructed) anew, to judge from the appended bibliography. American names are infrequent. Ex-President Hayes is found wanting only in energy. By a serious slip, General Hancock's candidacy for the Presidency is referred to the year 1868, with Grant for his rival.

The Rev. Dr. M. Heidenheim, a theologian and Orientalist known since 1861 as editor of the *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für englisch-theologische Forschung und Kritik*, issued in Gotha, has undertaken the publication in numbers of a 'Bibliotheca Samaritana.' It is to contain a collection of the most interesting Samaritan religious and literary compositions, including psalms, litanies, prayers, and the famous version of the Pentateuch, all printed in the original in square Hebrew types, and accompanied by introductions, notes, critical examinations of the authenticity and age of the texts, and extracts from the Arabic Chronicle of the Samaritans.

M. Edouard Drumont points out, says the *Revue Critique*, that nihilist, supposed to be Turgenev's invention, is to be found long before in Mercier's 'Neology' (1801): "Nihiliste ou rien-niste, qui ne croit à rien, qui ne s'intéresse à rien." It may still be that the Russian novelist was original in his use of the word, for it certainly was not common when he first employed it.

M. Zola, one of the wildest of literary men, understands to perfection the art of self-advertisement—*l'art de la réclame*. His new novel, 'Germinal,' is about to be published shortly, so he sends out in advance M. W. Busnach's 'Trois Pièces,' taken from his (Zola's) novels, and preceded each by a combative preface. M. Busnach is the hack-dramatist who adapted 'L'Assommoir,' 'Nana,' and 'Pot-Bouille' to the stage—the first without, and the other two with, the aid of the novelist. The prefaces are noisy and insincere, but the book is a valuable document in the chronological history of the French drama.

—For its size, New York is somewhat lacking in objects of interest to the stranger who wishes to go below the surface of things. One of the most fascinating, and one of the least appreciated,

is the National Military Museum on Governor's Island. We are glad to see that it has at last begun to be "put in evidence" by the Military Service Institution of the United States, which has charge of it. There lies before us, from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, a really beautiful illustrated catalogue of the museum, which is purchasable for a few days at No. 32 Broadway. To enumerate the wealth of articles exhibited would require more space than we can command, but here are the classes: Battle-flags and colors, Arms, armor, and ammunition, Arctic relics, Clothing and accoutrements, Horse equipments, Medals and money, North American Indians, Isolated relics, Old books and MSS., Maps and plans, Pictures and sculpture. The Indian department is, we believe, the finest in existence, surpassing that of the National Museum at Washington. Among the curiosities is Sheridan's famous charger, "Winchester." A Corsair battle-flag finds a place among those of the civil war; a French field-gun of the American Revolution, among domestic ordnance. Many foreign examples occur, of course, amid the arms, armor, and ammunition, and amid the isolated relics. The autographs are numerous and valuable, and three of Lincoln's are facsimiled in this catalogue. In short, we have here the nucleus of a great collection, which New York will one day be proud of, and will (in spite of its present security from fire) insist on having transferred to the larger island of Manhattan. Meantime, we advise every one who can visit the Museum and to contribute to it. Those who buy its sumptuous catalogue will do something to promote the object for which it was issued.

—Mr. George Haven Putnam has printed a pamphlet entitled 'Literary Property' (Chicago: A. H. Andrews & Co.), which consists of the article on the same subject in Lalor's 'Cyclopædia of Political Science,' contributed by him. It contains an admirable summary of recent discussions, and a valuable collection of facts not always readily accessible, as, for instance, with reference to the duration of copyright. In France, in Germany, in Italy, in Sweden, in Spain, and in Russia, the term of copyright is longer than in England and the United States—the Spanish period, the longest of all, being the life of the author and eighty years afterward. The tendency is against making it perpetual, but Mr. Putnam very pertinently asks why. The danger is said to be that an indefinitely long copyright might result in the accumulation of literary monopolies, under which extortionate prices would be demanded from posterity for the highest and most necessary productions of the national literature. Mr. Putnam evidently thinks this is somewhat like the argument in favor of piracy on the score of the interest of the public in "cheap books." He thinks it probable "that accumulations of literary property would, as in the case of other property, be so far regulated by the laws of supply and demand as not to become detrimental to the interests of the community. If a popular demand existed or could be created for an article, it would doubtless be produced and supplied at the lowest price that would secure the widest popular sale. If the article was suited but for a limited demand, the price, to remunerate the producer and owner, would be proportionately higher."

—A more serious objection is the possibility

"that the descendants of an author who have become by inheritance the owners of his copyrights, might, for one cause or another, desire to withdraw the works from circulation. A case could even occur in which parties desiring to suppress works might possess themselves of the copyrights for this purpose. The heirs of Calvin, if converted to Romanism, would very naturally have desired to suppress the circulation of the 'Institutes'; and the history of literature affords, of

course, hundreds of instances in which there would have been sufficient motive for the suppressing, by any means which the nature of copyrights might render possible, works that had been once given to the world. It will doubtless be admitted that, in this class of cases, the development of literature and freedom of thought would alike demand the exercise of the authority of the Government on behalf of the community, to insure the continued existence of works in which the community possessed any continued interest."

Property in lands and chattels may also be abused; but we do not on that account think it necessary to limit its enjoyment to the brief period of a couple of lives. It may also be worth while to point out that stage-right, or the property in unpublished plays, as now recognized in the courts, is really a species of both universal and perpetual copyright. That a man should be able to own a play by an absolute title, and a poem or essay for only a few years, is an anomaly that no one has ever attempted to defend.

—Alphonse de Candolle, after the lapse of a dozen years, has brought out a new and much-enlarged edition of his *Histoire des Sciences et des Savants* (Geneva and Bâle: H. Georg. Pp. 594, 8vo). Interesting as this volume is, and various in its contents, it is, no more than was the original edition, a history either of the sciences or of their cultivators. The reader will find nothing answering to the first part of the title; and the history of the *savants* is limited to an account of their election as foreign members by the oldest and most notable scientific societies of Europe—prominently the Academy of Sciences of the French Institute—of which the author is one of the immortal eight, in succession to his father. This topic is statistically discussed with much particularity, through more than three hundred pages, and in reference to the influence of heredity, of country or race, of government, social institutions, religion, education, rank in life, etc., upon the development of the sciences, as exemplified or measured by the eminence of those who within the last two centuries have most contributed to the advancement of science. It is assumed that the selection of the fittest in this regard has been made by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the Royal Society of London, and the Academy of Sciences of Berlin; and the author notes with some natural pride the fact that, upon this test of "scientific value"—that is, in the number of names upon this roll of honor compared with the population of the country—Switzerland stands first and foremost. For the rest of the volume, the greater part is occupied with a largely new disquisition upon the influence of heredity, variability, and selection in the development of the human species, ending with a chapter on the probable future of this species.

—The essay upon the advantages for science of a dominant language, and the prediction that English is to be that language in the twentieth century (to which we called attention when the first edition appeared), is reproduced without essential alteration. As this prediction is grounded on the principle of the survival of the fittest, as well as on other and perhaps more obvious reasons, it may be well to note that De Candolle finds the greatest drawback to the fulfilment of this high calling—and a greater than English-speaking people are sensible of—in the loose and vague pronunciation of our vowels. Much of this is now past remedy, except through changes in orthography which in our days will appear ridiculous. Yet much might be helped which has come about through mere laziness. The whole tendency in America is to degrade all vowel-sounds into a neutral u, which, being nearest to a grunt, is pronounced with least effort. A language with such a destiny as ours is worth taking care of. If the present generation can do little toward

removing inherited difficulties, it need not add to them.

—M. Francisque Sarcey has for some months been publishing in the *Revue Critique* his memoirs, under the title, "Comment je suis devenu journaliste." It is a charming autobiography, a masterpiece in an art in which the French excel. Very striking is the instance which he gives in the last numbers of the prodigious, the almost incredible folly of the officials of the Empire in the department of education. "Quos di volunt perdere prius dementant." Every one knows that in military organization, in commissariat, in diplomacy, the last years of the Empire were a wretched failure; but we do not recollect a statement of its defects in the matter of education. The Ministers of Public Instruction can hardly have had any comprehension of or any care for the department over which they presided. Here are some specimens of their methods. Sarcey was a teacher in the college at Grenoble. Nisard, the rector, offered him the chair of philosophy. When he objected that he did not know anything of the subject, he was told that this was precisely what was wanted; there were plenty of men who could teach philosophy, who would not do the students any good; he would teach them, by his example, how to write well, which was much more important. At Grenoble he found professors of Latin literature, of philosophy, and of French literature who had no hearers whatever at their lectures. The professor of Greek literature, Gandar, was one of the first Hellenists in France; at the Sorbonne he might have done something, at Grenoble his audience consisted of the porter and Sarcey. His lecture-hour was changed to a time when Sarcey was engaged. Gandar asked the rector to alter it so that he might keep his single pupil. The rector, passing on, no doubt, rebuffs which he had received from the Minister, replied that the Faculty could not consult the convenience of the Lycée in such a way, and subordinate its programme to the exigencies of a professor of secondary instruction. Gandar thereafter delivered his lectures to the porter alone. Apparently not on that account, but from the accidental shuffling of places, he was ordered to Caen to lecture on foreign literature. He protested to the Minister, saying that he did not know a word of English or German, and received reply that to speak of foreign writers it was not at all necessary to understand the language in which they wrote; that a knowledge of Greek and Latin was amply sufficient. This incredible letter Sarcey affirms that he has read with his own eyes. No wonder that some of the best spirits in the University were one after another attracted to Paris to write for the Liberal press. The Government made no effort to retain them. J. J. Weiss, for instance, was offered a position on the *Débats*; with a strong *esprit de corps*, however, he offered to the Minister to decline the tempting offer if he were assured that in a year or two he should have a chair at the Sorbonne. "Sir," replied the Minister, "do you imagine that the Government of His Majesty the Emperor allows its functionaries to impose conditions upon it?" Probably it would have been much better if the Government had in this case accepted the not too onerous conditions. It would have had one brilliant opponent the less. Prévost-Paradol was let slip in the same way, and Sarcey himself soon followed suit.

—The Early and Miscellaneous Letters of Goethe, translated by Edward Bell, have been published by Geo. Bell & Sons, London (New York: Scribner & Welford). The volume will be acceptable, not merely to such as do not read German, but also to the German scholar who does not possess a full Goethe library. The

editor has been at pains to put together from numerous scattered volumes all Goethe's letters (of importance) down to September, 1775. In the Appendix are also to be found all his letters to his mother, all to the mysterious "Kraft," and two (of 1783 and 1814) to Riese. The mere labor of collecting, it will thus be seen, was not inconsiderable. As to the translation, we need only say in general that it reads smooth and idiomatic. Occasionally a word or a phrase reminds us of its foreign source. Bibliographic references are sufficiently ample. The biography in the Preface will doubtless answer its purpose, namely, of enabling the reader to connect the letters with the successive periods and steps in the writer's life. But we must warn the editor against trusting 'Dichtung und Wahrheit' too implicitly. Although it may give a clear enough genesis of its author, it abounds in minor inaccuracies. Von Loeper's annotated edition is indispensable to every one who has to deal with Goethe professionally. We can scarcely agree with Mr. Bell's estimate of Lewes's 'Life,' viz., as "the best critical biography of Goethe." No biography can be critical that so vulgarizes its subject. It would be an ungracious task to pick out an occasional misstatement by Mr. Bell. No one of them will diminish the reader's profit from the letters themselves. Our fault-finding, so far as we have any, is directed rather to the scope of Mr. Bell's work than to its execution. Granted that the young Goethe is an exceedingly fascinating personage, is it wise, when we aim at interesting a lukewarm Anglo-American public in the poet, to restrict ourselves to his youthful days? Goethe in his prime is no less interesting and far more instructive, far more likely to command attention from non-Germans. Had Mr. Bell culled from the entire field of Goethe correspondence, late and early, the choicest and ripest fruits, would he not have offered a more nutritious banquet? We think so. We believe that an almost incalculable effect might be produced by a chrestomathy that should disregard chronology, and consult only intrinsic interest of theme.

—While Henry M. Stanley is receiving ovations in the leading capitals of Europe, from princes, diplomats, and learned societies, for his achievements as an African explorer, Colonel Przhevalski continues his arduous wanderings between the mountain ranges in the border lands of Thibet, China, and Mongolia. His repeated expeditions since 1870, which have led him to the mysterious lakes on both sides of the Altyn-Tag—the Kuku-Nor and Lob-Nor—through the Desert of Gobi, and across the head waters of both the Hoang-Ho and Yangtse-Kiang, almost entirely correspond in time, and not a little in manner, to Stanley's travels and protracted stay among the lakes and rivers of central Africa. Both plunge into trackless wilds, disappear, and emerge at widely distant points, after perilous and bloody encounters. Almost of the same age—Przhevalski, born in 1839, is the older by one year—they are equally remarkable for courage, self-reliance, and perseverance; but the Russian serves science and his Imperial master, whose Cossacks accompany him, in a spirit accustomed to mental and military discipline. The latest news received from him, which reached the Russian capital by the Mongolian and Siberian road leaves him in the vicinity of two great lakes near the upper course of the Yangtse-Kiang, which, by right of first discovery, he has named Russian Lake and Lake of the Expedition. Their altitude above the level of the ocean is 13,000 feet; the surrounding plateau is 1,000 feet higher. Before reaching that region he had made extensive marches through northeastern Thibet, and repelled attacks by large bands of predatory Tan-guts.

HAWTHORNE IN HIS OWN FAMILY.

Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife. A Biography. By Julian Hawthorne. Two vols. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1885.

THIS story of Hawthorne's home-life, his relations to mother, sister, wife, and child, varies and deepens our impression of his personality, while it does nothing to disturb the tradition of his solitary genius. That he was born among peculiar people, and bred under an eminently unsocial domestic régime, is well known; but in this his circumstances were not so exceptional as might be thought. Madam Hawthorne, self-immured in her mysterious chamber, like the Aunt Mary whom Emerson describes in one of his posthumous papers, was not merely idiosyncratic: she was a legacy from the New England past, and in her own day and generation was not out of place; and her son, at a time when children were believed to be as happy as was proper without aid from their elders, and no thought was had of making companions of growing lads, was left to himself and his playmates much as other boys were. The family, it is true, seem to have reached the highest point of uncommunicativeness consistent with dwelling under the same roof; and, especially after Hawthorne's return from college, where he had proved a companionable fellow enough in his own set, this hermit-life within doors must have been powerful to confirm the hereditary taint of solitariness in him, derived from his Puritan and sea-going ancestors. Thrown back on the resources of his own spirit, he let solitude have its way with him, and thus he became well acquainted with the gray rocks of the Marblehead promontory and the lovely reaches of the wooded Beverly shore, and, by the help of their silence, he made imagination the habit of his mind.

Meanwhile, in another New England household, also with a touch of peculiarity, was growing the woman who was to take Hawthorne out of this homelessness and found a family hearth of a very different character from that he had known. This woman was Sophia Peabody, a sister of the now venerable Elizabeth P. Peabody; and the touch of peculiarity that has been alluded to showed itself mainly in connection with transcendentalism—a species of intellectual measles which was then very contagious among the feminine minds of the neighborhood. Sophia's mother was a woman of great good sense, and her father a kindly and helpful man, both of them excellent parents of the softer New England type. She herself was an invalid, subject to an "acute nervous headache which lasted uninterruptedly from her twelfth to her thirty-first year." She was an amateur in painting, moreover, and she wrote a journal, and she read books: "I read Degerando, Fénelon, St. Luke and Isaiah, Young, the *Spectator*, and Shakspere's 'Comedy of Errors,' 'Taming of the Shrew,' 'All's Well that Ends Well,' and 'Love's Labor's Lost,' besides doing some sewing to-day." This, in the case of a girl of nineteen, who is said never to have been without pain for an hour, was a good stint. She was not without enjoyment, too, in an epistolary way: "I have written a long letter to Miss Loring this evening," she says at the same time, "with the moon all the while in my face. This is revelry!" As an example of "the growth and advancement of her mind" during the next eight years, her son prints further extracts from her confidential papers, of which these two, written when Hawthorne was falling in love with her, will suffice:

"Last night I was left in darkness—soft, grateful darkness—and my meditations turned upon my habit of viewing things through the 'couleur de rose' medium, and I was questioning what the idea of it was—for since it was *real* there must be some good explanation of it—when suddenly, like

a night-blooming cereus, my mind opened, and I read in letters of paly golden-green words to this effect: The beautiful and good and true are the only real and abiding things—the only proper use of the soul and nature. Evil and ugliness and falsehood are *abuses*, monstrous and transient."

"I have read Carlyle's 'Miscellanies' with deep delight. The complete manner in which he presents a man is wonderful. He is the most impartial of critics, I think, except Mr. Emerson. Every subject interesting to the soul is touched in these essays. Such a reach of thought produced no slight stir within me. I am rejoiced that Carlyle is coming to America. But I cannot help feeling that Emerson is diviner than he: Mr. Emerson is Pure Tone."

While Sophia was engaged in such meditations, and the romancer, having discovered his occupation, was at hard labor handling coal and salt in the Boston Custom-house, their fate found them out and they confessed they had loved at first sight. It was impossible, however, that such an invalid as Sophia should be married, and it was agreed that their union must wait the cessation of the headache that had lasted without intermission nearly a score of years. Love was good to his new devotees, it scarcely need be said; the cure was soon effected, and with the headache, apparently, disappeared also that peculiar Bostonian malady already mentioned. There is nothing more about "paly golden-green letters," or Mr. Emerson in his incarnation as "Pure Tone." Sophia became a faithful wife and a kind mother, the centre of a very charming home.

It is the history of this home that Julian Hawthorne has written. By the help of his father's very copious notes of the sayings and doings and looks of the children—Una, Julian, and Rose—and with his own recollections of boyhood to draw upon besides for the later period, he has taken us into the intimacy of the household, and confided the charm and dignity and wisdom of Hawthorne's fatherhood. And this he has done in a narrative so instinct with tender respect and unquestioning love, so full of a frank, boyish spirit, of the loyalty that has never contemplated the King's doing wrong, that the critic is constrained to take his point of view and accept this biography, not as a critical and complete life, but as a friendly confidence. It is, indeed, so far as the children are concerned, a lovely story, whether the thin tent of the family was pitched by the Concord River, or the Salem wharves, or among the Berkshire hills, or whatever the place of their sojourning—Liverpool, or Rome, or the Redcar Sands, or the Wayside, in which the last days were spent. Some passages, of Hawthorne's own writing, are masterly. There could be nothing more perfect, as mere literary description, than the minute narration of the play of Una and Julian while Madam Hawthorne lay dying; nothing more pathetic than the scene where Hawthorne himself kneels by his mother's dark bedside and takes her hand, and feels that last dead strain of the cords of birth across all the strangeness of their divided lives, while the childish laugh and prattle float up from the sunny yard below. And Julian, in contributing to the account of his own boyhood, has not injured its simplicity and health by the intrusion of any after self-consciousness. From the moment that he comes under cognizance as a lump of flesh to the last fine scene, when he runs over from Harvard to ask a favor and goes out with "light upon him from his father's eyes," not knowing it was the last glimpse, he is merely Hawthorne's boy who once wished that his father didn't write books. But, naturally, all this is contained in an account of small matters, little events, walks and swims, and books by the fire-side and fairy stories on the sands, and not unfrequently the touch of nature is to be found in a mass of irrelevant trivialities; it is a pity that the work was not reduced to one-third of its size.

Yet this happy home of Hawthorne's maturity was not more exceptional, for the time and social state in which he found himself, than had been the case with the lonely isolation of his boyhood, with which it stands in such effective contrast. In each, although its peculiar quality of reserve or freedom was accented, there was only a divergence in degree from a New England type. Madam Hawthorne, and all that her name stands for in Hawthorne's life, belong to Puritanism; his own home was in the highest sense humane; and in view of this contrast it is easy to see why Julian, with his fresh and exclusive remembrance of the sunshiny interior of Hawthorne's latter years, should protest very loudly against the not uncommon opinion that his father was the victim of a certain morbidity. On the contrary, he says, never was there such health, sanity, vigor—all manly traits and qualities, capacities and energies. Certainly, by comparison with the life out of which Hawthorne came, and perhaps even more clearly by comparison with the Transcendentalists, the Brook-Farm reformers, the prophets and prophetesses among whom he was thrown, moral health and mental sanity and the vigor of an incorruptible common-sense seem to be peculiarly his possession—one is almost tempted to say, his alone. When a man of his spiritual insight and sensibility, so open to fine suggestions, so tenacious of impalpable meanings, could say of a friend like Emerson: "Mr. Emerson is a great searcher for facts, but they seem to melt away and become unsubstantial in his grasp," the criticism goes far to reveal his own balance, the continence and repose of his own mind. He saw clearer and deeper than the theorizers into the transcendent mystery there is in the soul's life, not only because he had more delicate impressions and simpler perceptions, but also because his relation therewith was vital and not merely intellectual, and, instead of being a subject of spasmodic reflection, shared in the inflexible reality of direct moral experience. He was not one of the Concord men, and that fact by itself helps a good deal his son's claim that he was not fairly open to any charge of crankiness. Yet that there was some morbidity in his blood, a tendency to certain subjects of investigation, a bent toward certain moods of sentiment, a pre-occupation of his mind with death, evil, sin, and the fantasies of an overwrought spiritual sensibility, can hardly be seriously questioned.

In the same way, Julian does not make out that his father was essentially a social man. Even inside the family circle, companionable as he was with his children, it is to be remembered that they had scarcely reached the period of full, separate consciousness in their lives when he died. In his social relations with his friends he was, it is true, acceptable, but it is here that the biography is weakest; what is given is very meagre and commonplace, and there is an utter failure to show any *raison d'être* in these friendships—from what attraction they took their origin, or in what strength was their bond, or in what charm they had their sweetness. In his shyness with strangers there was something of pure rusticity: one notices that he is always thinking what he should say or what he might have replied, or by some other remark shows that he is always conscious of an effort in assuming the social relation with a stranger of his own rank. Toward some who are associated with his circle, it is plain he was far from being on open terms. Ellery Channing, for example, to judge by the discreditable letter of that poet's inditing, could not have been very near to him, and Margaret Fuller must have been grievously deceived by his silence. One would have thought that the denunciation launched at Froude for publishing Carlyle's 'Reminiscences' with as little regard to reputations as Carlyle himself had, might

have deterred others from doing likewise; but now it seems doubtful whether it may not be acknowledged as a literary canon that the laws of good breeding do not extend beyond the grave, or, to put it in a still more comprehensive form, that no courtesy is to be expected of a dead man. In this biography there are two characterizations of the kind that are usually sealed up until the year 1900. That of Tupper—the most comical and diverting thing in the work—we pass by; but that of Margaret Fuller (what is said of Count d'Ossoli is shamefully wrong) we give in part, perhaps under the same compulsion of candor that Julian presumably felt, but more to show how Hawthorne's humor, secreted in his own breast, helped to keep him free from the literary coteries, the shams and intellectual afflictions of his community:

"It was such an awful joke, that she should have resolved—in all sincerity, no doubt—to make herself the greatest, wisest, best woman of the age. And to that end she set to work on her strong, heavy, unphable, and, in many respects, defective and evil nature, and adorned it with a mosaic of admirable qualities, such as she chose to possess; putting in here a splendid talent and there a moral excellence, and polishing each separate piece, and the whole together, till it seemed to shine afar and dazzle all who saw it. She took credit to herself for having been her own Redeemer, if not her own Creator; and, indeed, she was far more a work of art than any of Mozart's statues. But she was not working in an inanimate substance, like marble or clay; there was something within her that she could not possibly come at, to recreate or refine it; and, by and by, this rude old potency bestirred itself, and undid all her labor in the twinkling of an eye. On the whole, I do not know but I like her the better for it, because she proved herself a very woman after all, and fell as the weakest of her sisters might."

No, not with Margaret Fuller, nor Ellery Channing, nor even with Emerson and the geniuses he was forever picking up in the highway or the potato-field, any more than with the politicians of the Custom-house, could Hawthorne enter into absolutely free social relations. One suspects that his college and his English friends were more accessible to him, because they were wholly unrelated to that part of his nature which fed the flame of his genius. That genius was solitary; and throughout the long narrative of his cheerful and intimate life with the children, one sees that he kept his privacy always, and the witness of it is that path beneath the pines on the brow of the hill, worn by his feet in his daily evening walk by himself as he watched the sunset flush and fade in the west.

This biography is like Mr. James's 'Hawthorne' in that it fails to give any history of that immortal part of the man in which the world takes interest. Julian's point of view is completely shown when he says of Hawthorne, "If he had never written a line, he would still have possessed, as a human being, scarcely less interest and importance than he does now"; and adds that his father's books struck him, when he came to read them, "as being but a somewhat imperfect reflection of certain regions of his father's mind with which he had become otherwise familiar." One is pleased, for the boy's sake, that to him the genius was lost in the father, but to the world it is just the contrary; and to many readers it may prove a disappointment to find only a delightful father (not wholly unique, be it added), where they had hoped for some inner glimpses of a fine genius. Hawthorne, the romancer, was as remote from his domestic life as from the provincial civilization on which Mr. James dwelt. Indeed, the latter's account of Hawthorne, not to speak it profanely, seemed as if he had made a very careful realistic study—a "portrait," he would probably have called it—of a certain little Judean town we all know of, and exclaimed, "Lo! how parochial Nazareth

was!" Mr. James will find much in these volumes to support his thesis; he may smile to read, for example, that Hawthorne owned no picture until he was in middle life, and then, when Sophia painted him one or two, which he thought very beautiful, he wrote that perhaps they had better be put into mahogany frames to match the furniture, probably (one half overhears Mr. Howells adding) of the black hair-cloth variety. But Hawthorne's genius was a thing apart from all that, just as it was apart from his children's lives. It was of the imagination, pure and simple, and had no root in culture whether meagre or rich; and except as his genius expressed itself through art, it seems to have been as reticent as Shakspeare's. Unless Mr. Lowell succeeds in telling us something of its secret, we shall never learn more of the matter from those who knew Hawthorne than he has himself chosen to tell in his own way.

SUNDRY LAW BOOKS.

MR. JOHN HERBERT SLATER'S 'The Law Relating to Copyright and Trade-marks' (London: Stevens & Sons) impresses us as the work of an intelligent and industrious barrister, who, paying special attention to trade-mark and copyright law, has accumulated a large body of valuable notes upon the statutes and decisions which he here attempts to combine into a treatise. The result is a serviceable hand-book as regards the law and practice of these subjects, but there is very little originality of thought or treatment, and the arrangement is defective. A greater number of chapters, grouping together all that relates to one topic, *e. g.*, Abridgment, Translation, etc., would have been an improvement. As it is, there is an irritating recurrence of the same statement, often with no, or a very slight, change of presentation; indeed, a proposition is sometimes repeated upon the same page—in one instance which we noted, occupying two paragraphs almost identical as to wording. The volume is mainly an interpretation of the law in force, as contained in the statutes and judicial decisions, but there is an introductory chapter upon the right of copy at common law, in which the author gives a glimpse of his own views as to the general question of property in intellectual labor in the following words: "There is no doubt that if the claim of an author were judged from a standpoint of natural right and upon principles of fairness, he would be entitled to a perpetual right of copy in his productions." Concerning the question, so interesting to American authors, of a temporary residence within the British dominions for the express purpose of obtaining copyright, Mr. Slater is of the opinion that if the foreign author is actually present at the time of publication it is sufficient, no matter whether he was there *before* or remained *after* such publication. He further remarks upon this matter:

"The reasons which prompt the executive to insist upon a first publication in this country are perfectly intelligible, yet it is not so easy to understand why the courts should, in addition, insist upon a foreigner being resident within certain circumscribed limits. If the object of the Copyright Act is 'to afford greater encouragement to the production of literary works of lasting benefit to the world' (5 and 6 Vict., c. 45, s. 1), and if this proposition should have an universal application, then it is not material where an author resides; but if, on the contrary, the application is only particular—that is to say, for the benefit and encouragement of authors first publishing in the United Kingdom—what can it matter to us where such author resides, provided we obtain the benefit of the first publication of his work? In all the Copyright Acts at present in force, there is nothing to restrict the term 'author' to British subjects, nor to make any distinction between them and foreigners."

The writer speaks of the American law authors as "undoubtedly the best exponents of the law

on the subject of copyright," and frequently quotes from Mr. Drone. The American decisions, also, are repeatedly cited, but we should judge rather from a digest than at first-hand; and, though generally to the point, in one case at least Mr. Slater has erred both as to law and practice. He says: "In America, as in this country, provision is made for the delivery of copies of books to various public institutions, but the omission to do this merely involves a pecuniary penalty, and cannot be pleaded in bar." This is incorrect in both particulars. Section 4959 of the Revised Statutes requires that two copies of every copyrighted book shall be delivered at the office of, or mailed to, the Librarian of Congress, and they are the only copies required to be deposited; and although the next following section empowers the Librarian of Congress to enter suit for penalty for non-compliance with this requirement, the payment of such penalty will certainly not protect the copyright, which is void unless the requirement is fulfilled. The language of Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, in his opinion in the case of *Parkinson v. Laselle* (3 Sawyer, p. 333, 334), is most explicit. He says, speaking of the section of the law which declares that no person shall be entitled to a copyright unless, *inter alia*, he shall deliver or mail two copies as above:

"There is no possible room for construction here. The statute says no right shall attach until these acts have been performed; and the Court cannot say, in the face of this express negative provision, that a right shall attach unless they are performed. Until the performance as prescribed there is no right acquired under the statute that can be violated. . . . The complainant's claim can derive no argumentative support against the express negative provisions of the statute already cited and discussed, from section 4960, providing for a penalty to be recovered from the author on failure to perform all the conditions prescribed. This seems to be intended to furnish additional guarantees against attempts of parties to avail themselves of the benefits of a copyright without first performing all the conditions prescribed in order to confer the right."

So, also, Justice Shepley, in the case of *Osgood v. Allen* (1 Holmes, p. 192), says that:

"Although a printed copy of the title is required, before publication, to be sent to the Librarian of Congress, yet this is only as a designation of the book to be copyrighted, and the right is not perfected under the statute until the required copies of such copyright book are, after publication, also sent."

The questions decisive of a comparatively recent case in the Supreme Court of the United States were, first, whether the plaintiff was bound to prove that two copies had been deposited; and, second, whether the proof adduced was competent. Mr. Justice Bradley held that "It is very obvious that the deposit of two copies of the book, after its publication, either with the Librarian of Congress, or in the mail addressed to him, is an essential condition of the proprietor's right, and must in some way be proved in an action for infringement." The proof submitted not being deemed sufficient, the case was remanded. (*Merrill v. Tice*, 104 U. S., p. 560.) The appendix of forms to Mr. Slater's volume should be useful to the English practitioner, and the index is well done.

Thirty-five pages of Mr. Orlando F. Bump's useful work on 'The Law of Patents, Trade-marks, Labels, and Copyrights' (Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey) are devoted to copyrights. The sections of the Revised Statutes are given, with references to the earlier laws, each section followed by a digest of the American decisions touching the subject-matter. This edition is carefully reedited; the statutory amendments being noted, and all the recent copyright cases scrutinized and digested. It was probably the author's last literary labor.

Mr. Chas. F. Barnes, the new editor of Kent's 'Commentaries' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.),

has confined himself, so far as the eighteen pages treating of copyright are concerned, to a few brief additional notes on Literary Property at Common-Law, Infringement, Coownership, etc., citing a half-dozen each of the more recent English and American decisions; and a statement that section 97 of the copyright law of 1870 has been "slightly amended" by statutes of June 18, 1874, and August 1, 1882. It would have been more satisfactory to have the amendments briefly explained, than to be referred to the Statutes at Large to discover for one's self the nature of them. One of these is unimportant, merely giving the copyright claimant the option of printing his claim in the words, "Entered according to the act of Congress," etc., or more simply, "Copyright, 1884, by A. B." But the amendment of 1882 is very important to publishers of designs, who are relieved by it from the perplexity of manoeuvring to fix the claim of copyright unobtrusively upon the face of the design, and allowed to put it upon the back or in any position they please. A proper reverence for the text of the great commentator hardly seems to require the reprinting of his long quotations from the repealed Copyright Act of 1831.

The 'Outlines of Roman Law,' by Professor Morey, of Rochester (G. P. Putnam's Sons), is a careful, well-conceived, instructive treatise—a valuable addition to the elementary books already published on this head. It is particularly full in its historical portion; of the two parts into which the whole work of some four hundred small but closely-printed pages is divided, the first, entitled "The Historical Growth of the Roman Law," occupies something over one-half. This will be very useful. Hadley's little 'Introduction to Roman Law' has great merits; and Hunter's books, notwithstanding a serious distortion of the Roman system—in parts of his larger treatise, at any rate—in order to adjust it to English conceptions, are also very good. But we are disposed to think Professor Morey's book a better one than either for purposes of elementary study, and for the general reader. For him, also, who wishes to pursue the subject further, there are valuable references at the end of each chapter.

Such books are most welcome, not merely for purposes of general scholarship, but for the training of lawyers. They are an omen that the legal profession will yet be rid of the dull, provincial notion, derived from England, that a knowledge of the Roman law is unimportant, and that they can master their own law without it. The English, indeed, have now got beyond this. It is thirty years since the present Lord Justice Lindley wrote, in the preface to his translation of Thibaut's 'System des Pandekten Rechts':

"The importance to students of English law of some acquaintance with the principles of Roman jurisprudence is no longer insisted upon by a few, but is recognized by the majority of the leading men of the day. . . . To an English barrister," he was careful to add, "knowledge of this kind is, no doubt, rather indirectly than directly useful, although its direct use is probably greater than is ordinarily supposed. Indeed, the greatest advantage to be derived from a study of the Roman law, and of the works of Continental jurists, appears to the writer to be the acquisition of a habit of classification, and consequently of duly appreciating points of resemblance and of difference."

It will soon be felt, let us hope, in our legal training schools, that a course of study which omits this great system—one of the two great systems of the world—is not worthy the name of a liberal course.

What does the author mean by saying, at page 412, that "The essential principles regarding the admission and weighing of evidence that prevail in modern courts were quite fully worked out in the laws of Justinian"? The remark is vague,

but as addressed to English-speaking readers it seems likely to mislead. They are familiar with a system of evidence which was never worked out in Rome—a system in great part strange, unknown before, growing slowly up in quite modern days, to suit the purposes of trial by judge and jury—moulded, indeed, upon the modern jury as a hatter fits a hat upon a block. We may remark that the proof-reading of this volume has been careless.

It is a pleasure to come upon a piece of work so well thought out, and executed in so clean and neat a fashion, as 'The Transfer of Stock in Private Corporations,' by Abbott Lawrence Lowell and Francis C. Lowell (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). The compact and intelligent exposition which it presents of the nature of stock, the passing of title, the effect of transfer on the books, and the effect of certificates, will help to clarify professional ideas upon these topics. This is the way in which legal writers can best serve their hard-working and long-suffering brethren who are buried in the details of practice—this method of choosing subjects of narrow range and endeavoring to treat them with first-rate care. No profession is more abused by legal writers and publishers than the lawyer's. Reference books, indexes, and ill-digested summaries, barren of thought, abound; few, indeed, are the treatises that show anything like mastery of their subject. Is the statement quite accurate, in Appendix C and in sec. 104, that the doctrine there referred to as to the title to a chattel sold but not delivered, is a "peculiar Massachusetts doctrine," or even a "peculiar doctrine in New England"? It exists, as we suppose, elsewhere; see, e. g., Allen v. Carr, 85 Illinois, 388, and Morgan v. Taylor, 32 Texas, 363. And the origin of it seems not quite adequately explained, even in Massachusetts, by the reference to Lanfear v. Sumner. The hint which the authors themselves give as to an "underlying feeling" about fraud, points to a line of cases that need to be taken into the account; the notion of fraud is what has kept the doctrine afloat, if it be true that it did not, in every instance, start it.

In editing 'Seton on Decrees' from the fourth English edition (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.), Mr. F. F. Heard, "by excluding those portions which are not strictly applicable to American equity jurisprudence, . . . has been able to bring the work within the compass of a single volume." This reduction and the addition of the later English cases make the chief part of the present editor's work; we do not observe that any American cases have been added. What we have, therefore, is, in substance, an abridged reprint, with the English cases brought down. Our lawyers may reasonably regret this narrow scope of the editorial work. Yet it is a valuable service to offer so good and so expensive a book in a reasonably cheap form.

The last two volumes of 'Reed on the Statute of Frauds' (Philadelphia: Kay & Bro.) have now been published. These conclude a very extensive consideration of the seventeenth section of the statute, and deal with other important topics, like Fraud, Part-Performance, and Trusts, express and implied; the last volume has a valuable summary of statutes. The enormous field which Mr. Reed has had to traverse is shown by the index of cases, which covers a hundred and forty pages printed in double columns; it recalls the great collections in Kent and in 'Parsons on Contracts.' These later volumes, like the first one, show a constant endeavor to present to the reader all the material there is, and to assist him through the labyrinth by the mode of arrangement, by occasional discussion and comparison of differing views, and by compact summaries of points decided. We have already spoken, in connection with the first volume, of the general aims

and character of the work. As a guide to the cases and to the interpretation of them, it will be found extremely helpful to the practitioner. In his interesting preface, Mr. Reed makes a striking remark as to the possible results of a little legislation, which we take to be entirely sound, and which we respectfully commend to the attention of all our State Legislatures: "The writer has no hesitation in saying that, if skill and care are employed, a statute can be drawn which would set at rest three-fourths of the questions of law connected with the statute of Frauds."

RECENT POETRY

Is it because editors are so hard to find in America that it is now the custom to put out so many English poets, so to speak, at dry-nurse to their enemies? Of two rival volumes of selections from Browning, last year, the one was edited by Mr. R. G. White, who took pains to say in his preface that Browning had written scarcely anything truly lyrical; and the other contained a preface by Mr. Stedman, who made against the poet a very unjust charge of immorality in his choice of subjects. Now comes Mr. Stoddard with his volume of 'Selections' from Swinburne (New York: Crowell), and tells us in his introduction that this poet is "exceedingly narrow, obscure, and tedious"; that he "has written no line that lingers in the memory, and has uttered nothing that resembles a thought"; adding that "this could not have been the case if he had been gifted with unusual mental endowments (p. xvii)." Mr. Stoddard then goes on to admit that Swinburne is "a master of epithets," but adds that this is "one of his defects, perhaps his prime defect." After this, the editor ekes out his introduction, as is his wont, with a good deal of discursive criticism on English literature in general, and leaves it a mystery, after all, why—except as a book-maker's job—he did not leave Swinburne to be edited by somebody who liked him. Swinburne is no especial favorite of ours, though he is a wonderful master of melody, but for that very reason we wish to have justice done him; let us, above all things, be just to those whom we dislike, for it costs no effort to be just to others. If Mr. Stoddard has found no lines lingering in his memory from this poet, so much the worse for his memory. If ever there was a haunting strain, we should say it is to be found in that exquisite picture-poem, "Before the Mirror" (p. 476); if ever there was a stainless picture of pure womanhood, it is in his "Madonna Mia" (p. 518), and we can only feel renewed compassion for the editor who finds "nothing that resembles a thought" in the noble ending of this poem:

"All saying but what God saith
To her is as vain breath;
She is more strong than death,
Being strong as love."

And turning to Swinburne's more heroic strain, what note of modern days is so chivalrous as his "Song in Time of Order, 1852," where the beaten revolutionists push their boat at last across the yellow sand into the wild, mad ocean, and their defying chant returns again and again to the proud, unconquered burden:

"Where three men hold together,
The kingdoms are less by three." (p. 478.)

All Swinburne's waywardness and weakness cannot impair the permanence of his fame; and, after all, we may thank the editor for his good choice among the poems, though it is a pity he did not omit his introduction.

A little volume called 'Melodies of Verse,' by Bayard Taylor (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) prolongs that strain of pathos which most critics have recognized as affording the keynote to his recent memoirs. Here was a man who despised all the easily-won successes of a many-sided life,

asking but one thing on earth—to be a poet. This tiny volume of fifty pages contains the answer to his prayer—twenty-two little poems, and not one that the world has yet accepted, or is ever likely to accept, as a classic. Almost all of them are cold, imitative, and lifeless; only one or two of the Oriental poems have a little of that fire which touched, for a short time after his early travels, Taylor's hearty and rather commonplace nature. Of these the "Bedouin Song" (p. 19) is the best type; but the one poem by which he is likely to be remembered, the simple and touching "Song of the Camp," is not here. Perhaps the editor did not account it among his "melodis."

Is the disappointment that blighted Taylor's life to sadden also that of Mr. Fawcett? He has still his fate in his own hands, if temperament is not already too strong for him. He has jets and impulses of genius, beyond Taylor's; but the want of simplicity, the absence of fresh, strong, manly impulse, seems likely always to prove his bane. It is fatal to his poetry that we always ask, "Why, then, does it not move us?" Sometimes it is hard to tell why, and at other times it is easy enough. Nothing can come nearer bathos, for instance, than when, in his new volume ("Song and Story: Later Poems," Boston: Osgood), we happen upon such a combination as the following. The poem is called "The Doubter," and the author thus states the scene: "A stretch of low shore, on which the ocean breaks with large noisy waves. A man and woman stand here. They clasp each other's hands. Both faces are filled with agony. The man speaks." And then the man utters seven pages of mouthing, polysyllabic stanzas, of which we take a sample at random:

"Wherefore I say if a man hath loved urgently,
Given all his heart for a woman's dear pleasurement
(Just as a wave with white worship insurgently
Rushes to mantle some crag's mighty measurement),
How shall he tamely see fate in her dominance
Tear from his keeping what kings could not buy from it?
See hope drop down, as in flame-shrouded prominence
Drops the doomed ship when the frightened throngs fly
from it?" (P. 114.)

In curious contrast to the false note struck by Mr. Fawcett comes the note that jars us of the late Sidney Lanier. The wife of this man of genius has edited his poems, and Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward has supplied a preface (Scribner). It is a book of absorbing interest, and will, if we mistake not, raise the dead poet to a much higher position than has yet been conceded to him. Here, too, is a false note, as has been said, but here the error is solely intellectual. The man is profoundly in earnest; his character is simple, and, if his strains are not so, it is because of youth and ill-health and an almost morbid conscientiousness in the direction of certain theories of sound and phrase. Given time, variety of experience, and a healthful life, the reader thinks, and the poet will outgrow all this and come to a noble maturity of strength—and then it comes sadly over us that he is gone. The proof of his real promise is that his latest poems are his best; whim is reduced to a minimum, and the wealth of observation and sensibility and music are greater than ever before. His poem entitled "Sunrise"—the first of the "Hymns of the Marshes"—is well called by Doctor Ward his last and greatest; we scarcely know where to look in American literature for its equal in its way. It is especially worth study by the young followers of Whitman, because it seems at first glance to be constructed on Whitman's methods; yet what a difference! In affluence, in breadth of handling it goes far beyond Whitman; while, instead of bald and formless iteration, it is everywhere suffused with music as with light; every stanza chants itself, instead of presenting a prosaic huddle of long lines. Take, for instance, this description of dawn on the marshes; he has just

been describing a preliminary moment when there was not "a sound or a motion made":

"But no! It is made; list, somewhere—mystery, where?
In the leaves? In the air?
In my heart? Is a motion made?
'Tis a motion of dawn, like a flicker of shade on shade.
In the leaves 'tis palpable; low, multitudinous stirring
Upwards through the woods; the little ones, softly con-
ferring,
Have settled my lord's to be looked for; so they are
still;
But the air and my heart and the earth are a thrill—
And look! where the wild duck sails round the bend
of the river—
And look where a passionate shiver
Expectant is bending the blades
Of the marsh grass in aerial shimmers and shades—
And invisible wings, fast fleeting, fast fleeting,
Are beating
The dark overhead as my heart beats—and steady and
free
Is the ebb-tide flowing from marsh to sea—
(Run home, little streams,
With your lap-falls of stars and dreams)—
And a sailer unseen is hoisting a peak,
For, list, down the inshore curve of the creek
How merrily flutters the sail—
And lo, in the East! Will the East unveil?
The East is unveiled, the East hath confessed
A flush: 'tis dead; 'tis alive; 'tis dead, ere the West
Was aware of it; nay, 'tis abiding, 'tis unwithdrawn;
Have a care, sweet Heaven! 'Tis Dawn." (Pp. 6-7.)

How striking, too, are Lanier's criticisms on poets. He says of Whitman that there is something in him refreshing, "like harsh salt spray"; but adds that "Whitman is poetry's butcher," meaning that he supplies only the raw material of food. He says of Swinburne, "He invited me to eat; the service was of silver and gold, but no food therein save of pepper and salt"; and of William Morris, "He caught a crystal cupful of the yellow light of sunset, and, persuading himself to dream it wine, drank it with a sort of smile" (p. xxxviii). These sayings are admirable; no acuter criticism has been written in America. Indeed, it grows clearer and clearer how much we lost in Sidney Lanier.

Not the least interesting aspect of his works is that he was distinctively a Southern poet. This is what our literature has never yet seen; for Poe, it must be remembered, was born in Boston, and though Baltimore produced our best songwriter in William Pinkney, his songs may be numbered on your fingers. The one person who has unfolded in a degree the resources of Southern scenery is Mary A. Townsend, who is, if we mistake not, a Northerner by birth; and we look over the pile of new volumes before us in vain for a real breath from the South. The nearest we come to it is in a commonplace little volume called 'Estelle: an Idyll of Old Virginia, and Other Poems,' by Prof. Marcus Blakey Allmond, of the Male High School, Louisville, Ky. (Louisville: Morton). The following verse is a fair enough specimen:

"But oh! the teacher as she taught
Yet grew and grew more lovely still,
And far the noblest work she wrought
Was this—she schooled a perfect will.
And though she sometimes dreamed 'Perhaps,'
She smiled and said, 'God knoweth best.'
And while the children combed their maps
Her tiny heart had perfect rest." (P. 32.)

Another Southern volume is 'Poems,' by Mary Hunt McCaleb, of Fort Chadbourn, Texas (Putnam); but it has scarcely a particle of local coloring, except perhaps in some verses on "General Hood's Last Charge."

The fault of Southern poetry is usually its tameness, but the besetting sin of Western poetry still lies in turgidness. We have had occasion ere now to point out the singular fact that a Western poet is apt to shrink from the every-day names that are to be found in the Chicago directory, and to insist on letting his imagination run riot in a high-sounding nomenclature. Thus Mr. Stokely S. Fisher, A.D.M.—whatever that may mean—who publishes in Columbus, O. (G. L. Manchester), at the age of eighteen, a volume of 'Poems,' dedicates his effusions to "Turie," and addresses them not alone to this lady, but also to Callie, Crete, Dahlen, Dione, Dora Dore, Eittah, Eillen, Ruby, and Trueline. It is the prerogative of every youthful bard to have an innocent seraglio of ideal loves; but why should

Mr. Fisher, A.D.M., give such absurd names to them? Holmes, at his age, wrote for a great many young women, but called them by their own proper baptismal prefixes:

"Is thy name Mary, maiden fair?
Such should, methinks, its music be;
The sweetest name that mortals bear
Were best befitting thee."

What makes the matter worse, in Mr. Fisher's case, is that his verses are often much better than these fantastic dedications would indicate.

If this fault of turgidness has been justly imputed to Western poetry, it is all the pleasanter to turn to a poem from that quarter exquisitely simple in structure, sincere in execution, and plain almost to bareness in artistic structure. This is a thin volume called 'The Story of a Hunchback' (Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.). It bears no author's name, but the Chicago newspapers attribute it to the daughter of a well-known citizen of that place; and it certainly points to a day when such wholesale criticisms as we have made shall altogether lose their significance. Another really valuable book, from still further West, 'A California Pilgrimage, by One of the Pilgrims' (San Francisco: Carson), is a well-versed narrative of a series of visits to the old Spanish missions on the Pacific coast. The long sweeping lines of the verse have a certain monotony, not inappropriate to the theme, yet perhaps a little fatiguing at last; but the book is a mine of interesting description and incident, and may well be read in connection with Mrs. Jackson's 'Ramona,' to show the wealth of material at the command of imaginative writers in that region. The author's name is not given, but is understood to be A. C. W. Truesdell. Another Western book, 'Mark Loan: a Tale of the Western Reserve Pioneers' (Cleveland, O.: Williams), has at least the merit of a vigorous monosyllabic name for its hero, though it cannot be called highly poetic. It is by the author of the 'Hunter of the Shagreen.'

Two English volumes contain a reissue of the poems of Aubrey de Vere. They consist respectively of 'The Search after Proserpine, etc.,' and 'The Legend of St. Patrick, etc.' (London: Kegan Paul). Aubrey de Vere, though not one of the eagles of song, is always sweet, serene, elevated, and hopeful; he is a Roman Catholic whose breadth and charity seem inexhaustible; and he has a peculiar skill in dealing with narrative poetry, especially that drawn from the rich stores of Irish legend. St. Patrick especially assumes in these lays an aspect so noble and generous that it really seems as if he might in time be again regarded seriously, a point of view long unfortunately lost. Of newer English poems, that which has attracted most attention is, doubtless, 'Callirrhoe: Fair Rosamund,' by Michael Field (London: Bell; New York: Holt). It gives, we are told, the ring of a new voice, and this unquestionably a voice of much power and of a certain freshness; but unfortunately that is not enough. There never was a newer or more ringing voice than was heard from Thomas Lovell Beddoes, thirty years ago, but how utterly is it now forgotten! The first of these plays suggests the "Bacchanals" of Euripides, and the other recalls the early plays of Browning; they are worth reading and re-reading, but are disfigured by a good deal of coarseness and violence, and leave a doubt in the mind whether their author can be relied upon for further good work.

Several smaller English volumes show more or less power; with more cultivation and less crudeness, on the whole, than the corresponding class of publications among ourselves. 'A Minor Poet and Other Poems,' by Amy Levy (London: Unwin), is the best of these, and includes a poem called "Magdalen," which has been a good deal

reprinted, and touches a far deeper chord than is usual in dealing with this old and melancholy theme. The proportion of commonplace and mere padding in this book is very small indeed. Another volume from the same publisher is 'Measured Steps,' by Ernest Radford, who has previously published a series of translations from Heine and others. There are many such translations in this volume, and they perhaps place the original verses at disadvantage. There are not many authors who can prudently place themselves on the very next page to Heine, even when their German rival is handicapped by a translation. 'Lays from Over-Sea,' by William H. Babcock (London: Stewart), is apparently by an American who imitates Mr. C. H. Miller, by publishing first in London. Mr. Babcock, too, selects an Indian theme for his chief poem, but narrates it more soberly than his predecessor, and with a good deal of feeling. Mr. Arthur Reed Ropes writes from Cambridge University in England, and his volume of 'Poems' (Macmillan) includes translations from Gautier and Baudelaire, and, as their natural adjunct, sonnets to the artist Burne-Jones. Without very marked originality, there is a good deal of finish and beauty in this little volume. The book called 'A Broken Silence: Some Stray Songs,' by Samuel K. Cowan, M.A., T.C.D. (London: Marcus Ward), consists of a series of lyrics, most of which, it appears, have been set to music, and probably reach the heart more nearly by the ear than through the eye.

Two of our best women poets, Lucy Larcom and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, issue new volumes this autumn, though that of the former is a general collection of her 'Poetical Works' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Both have strong and profoundly sincere natures; both have lived in earnest; and it is curious to feel the breath of the same salt waves—the waves of Cape Ann—pulsating through the verses of both. Miss Larcom named one of her poetical collections after the wild roses of that breezy promontory, and never appears quite so much at home as when she deals with the loves and fears, the tragedies of its fisher folk. It is interesting to trace how, in the first three poems of the book—"Hannah," "Skipper Ben," and "Hilary"—she touches precisely the same *motif*, but each time on a higher key. Every man, woman, and child within sight of Gloucester Harbor knows Hannah at her window; almost all would know Skipper Ben, but not so intimately; while the grief for Hilary, the profoundest strain of the three, would reach a still smaller circle of trained and thoughtful minds. Each poem is, in its own way, admirable; and so is much else in the book. How much of a woman's life goes into a sonnet like the following:

"They said of her, 'She never can have felt
The sorrows that our deeper natures feel.'
They said, 'Her placid lips have never spelt
Hard lessons taught by Pain; her eyes reveal
No passionate yearning, no perplexed appeal
To other eyes. Life and her heart have dealt
With her but lightly.' When the Pilgrims dwelt
First on these shores, lest savage hands should steal
To precious graves with desecrating tread,
The burial-field was with the ploughshare crossed,
And there the maize her silken tassels tossed.
With thanks those Pilgrims ate their bitter bread,
While peaceful harvests hid what they had lost;
What if her smiles concealed from you her dead?"

(P. 236.)

The breath of the sea blows also through Miss Phelps's 'Songs of the Silent World' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), but in its wilder and more mystical tones, suggesting to her that longing for the unseen which is the theme of so much of her prose. She has never touched it more delicately than in this poem on the death of Longfellow:

"WHOSE SHALL THE WELCOME BE?

"H. W. L.

"The wave goes down, the wind goes down;
The gray tide glimmers on the sea;
The moon seems praying in the sky.
Gates of the New Jerusalem
(A perfect pearl each gate of them).

Wide as all heaven, sing on high.
Whose shall the welcome be?

"The wave went down, the wind went down;
The tide of life turned out to sea;
Patience of pain and grace of death,
The glories of the heart and brain,
Treasures that shall not come again;
The human singing that we need
Set to a heavenly key.

"The wave goes down, the wind goes down;
All tides at last turn to the sea;
We learn to take the thing we have.
Thou who hast taught us strength in grief,
As moon to shadow, high and chief,
Shine out, white soul, beyond the grave,
And light our loss of thee!"

(P. 128.)

Of religious poetry there is the usual harvest, the best part of it being the first volume of a really fine collection of Roman Catholic hymns from the Breviary and elsewhere, under the name of 'Annus Sanctus,' edited by Orby Shipley, M.A. (London and New York: Burns & Oates). Another similar book, admirably suited for a present, is 'Festival Poems, a Collection for Christmas, the New Year, Easter' (Boston: Roberts Bros.). It is of American editorship and very well made up; of course, predominantly devout, yet comprehensive enough to include Thackeray's 'The Mahogany Tree.' Another volume of somewhat similar intent, but not nearly so well printed or put together, is 'The Home in Poetry,' compiled by Laura C. Holloway (Funk & Wagnalls). Of religious poetry proper the most imposing is a book of nearly 400 pages, called 'The Life and Teaching of our Lord in Verse, being a complete harmonized Exposition of the Four Gospels, with original Notes, textual Index, etc.,' by Abraham Coles, M.D., LL.D. (Appleton). It is avowedly intended as a sort of counterpoise to Edwin Arnold's 'Light of Asia'; and it strikes us as an uncommonly dreary production. Another poem, on a somewhat limited theme, 'The New Christiad,' by Jasper B. Cowdin (Brooklyn: Cowden), has at least the merit of being shorter and less pompous. Better than either, because fresher, is 'Luther: a Song-Tribute on the 400th Anniversary of his Birth,' by Rev. Matthias Sheeleigh, A.M. (Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society). It consists of a long series of hymns and translations, and is really a sincere and appropriate tribute.

There is this year the usual harvest of long poems. Every young poet wishes to begin with an extended work of this kind, just as he desires to make the tour of the world before entering on the small duties of his immediate home. Thus the unknown author of 'The Confessions of Hermes' (Philadelphia: McKay)—for the name of Paul Hermes is evidently a synonym—wrestles anew with the old problems and not without some good suggestions. Thus Mr. Elwood L. Kemp, professor in the 'Keystone State Normal School,' writes 'An Idyl of the War'; followed by 'The German Exiles' (Philadelphia: Potter). Each poem is a series of well-reasoned and tolerably smooth lines, not highly poetic, but altogether respectable. More laborious and still less poetic is Mr. Van Pelt's blank-verse translation of Hendrik Tollens's poem of 'The Hollanders in Nova Zembla' (Putnams). There is prefixed a narrative of the same events in plain prose; and we must confess that we rather prefer it to the verse, while the few graphic words in which Motley told the same story are better than either. The adventures actually occurred in 1597. Perhaps we should include among long poems—we certainly have found it too long, and the only question is whether it is a poem—'A Song of the Island of Cuba, as sung by the Estrangeiro to the tune of Hiawatha,' by Joseph A. Nunez (Philadelphia: Lippincott). The author, like the young Englishman described by William Black in his recent four-in-hand drive, "seems to regard himself as a jocosé person." More truly jocosé is the quarto volume, 'Wheel Songs: Poems of Bicycling,' by S. Conant Foster (White, Stokes & Allen). There is a good deal of excel-

lent fooling in this book, and some good drawings.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—V.

A FEW seasonable works of this class remain to be noticed. The author of the 'Cruise of the Snowbird' carries the dramatis personæ of that story through a second series of haps and mishaps in 'Wild Adventures Round the Pole' (Armstrong & Son). Wild adventures there are in abundance, such as the capture of a pirate in the vicinity of Iceland, a descent into the crater of Beerenberg in a balloon, and others of an equally Jules Verne-ish nature. Doctor Stabler's boys of the *Snowbird* have become men, and as he is evidently more familiar with the latter species, his young men have more truth to nature, and are therefore more endurable than his boys. There is also a dash and spirit in the way parts of the story are told which indicate that the writer, with more literary training, might come to produce something really good. His experience among ice-fields, as surgeon to a whale-ship, stands him in good stead as he describes the embayed sealers. Were the other events of the story based on reality, and as faithfully depicted as these, the book might be heartily recommended.

The success of the reprint of Mr. Nordhoff's 'Man-of-War Life' last year has encouraged the publishers to revive the same author's 'The Merchant Vessel' (Dodd, Mead & Co.). It is a graphic, truthful, and most interesting account of his experiences as a sailor. Under the inspiration of it, it would not be surprising if the spirit of adventure among our youth should be aroused to revive the glories of our once famous merchant marine.

Dodd, Mead & Co. also issue, without date, a reprint of 'The Story of the Persian War from Herodotus,' by the Rev. Alfred J. Church. There is nothing to indicate that it was intended for any special class of readers, but it will probably prove most interesting and instructive to boys. It consists of a very free translation of such portions of Herodotus as relate to the two invasions of Greece by the Persians—the first under Darius, the second under Xerxes. There is an evident attempt throughout to imitate the language and phraseology of the English version of the Scriptures. We have only space to mention the exclusive use of the antiquated preterites of verbs, such as "spake" for spoke, "brake" for broke, "drave" for drove, and many others. There are fifteen full-page colored illustrations, "taken from various sculptures and vases. The artist has sought to reproduce in them the coloring of a certain small class of Greek pottery, examples of which may be seen in the British Museum." They contribute nothing to the elucidation of the text, but may, as pictures, attract the attention of young readers and be of some interest to students of ceramics.

The success of Kate Greenaway and her dolls has been one of the phenomena of English art publication. The simple, flat-tinted color arrangement and elementary treatment of landscape and accessories gave her work an appropriateness to the child audience which had no small part in determining its success. This has been, indeed, out of all proportion to its artistic quality. Her children had been clearly studied by the aid of dressed dolls, and were as patent *pose plastique* as anybody ever drew; but the elements of art involved in them were so entirely within the comprehension of every one who had the least feeling for art, that they have set a fashion as definitely as pre-Raphaelitism did a few years ago. Since then we are deluged with books for children *à la* Kate Greenaway, some better and some worse than hers. 'Play'

(Marcus Ward) is one of them, and, if not in respect of decorative feeling equal to Kate Greenaway's best work, it is better than some, and has decidedly less of the dressed-doll effect than her designs. The verses are needlessly silly and inappropriate for child-reading; children do not want grown people's sense, but they have a standard of nonsense which is as important for them as something more sensible for their elders.

Marcus Ward likewise publishes 'Nursery Numbers,' another of the tint-print books, and of a still more juvenile type, but better than 'Play' in one sense—viz., the fun is broad enough and put clearly enough to amuse little children.

Mr. Rideing's 'Boys Coastwise' (Appleton) is a graphic story of adventure in a New York pilot boat, with a large amount of information concerning ocean steamships, lighthouses, the life-saving service, wreckers, the coasts and waters adjoining this port. The story is neither imaginative nor realistic, but it will be read with interest and with profit. The illustrations are numerous and both new and old, but the former are not of a quality to seem incongruous with the latter.

Wine, Women, and Song: Mediæval Latin Students' Songs, now first translated into English Verse. With an Essay, by John Addington Symonds. Scribner & Welford. 1884.

THIS daintily printed little volume, which only professes to contain translations, has much independent poetical worth, and is, moreover, an important contribution to mediæval studies. Mr. Symonds, in his well-known work on the 'Italian Renaissance,' has examined that period in all its stages and aspects. It was no part of his plan to trace minutely the forerunners of the movement, and he was content to begin, as is usually done, with Petrarch and Boccaccio. Long before these great scholars, however, the charm of Pagan Rome had smitten men's minds and called forth a copious literature, one side of which has, until lately, been almost entirely overlooked. We refer to the secular Latin poetry of the XII. and XIII. centuries, which divides itself into two classes, one containing those savage attacks upon the Church of Rome which comforted so greatly the hearts of the early Reformers; the other devoted to themes which have prompted the title of the volume before us. Both classes were the production of wandering students who roamed from one famous university of Europe to another, singing, drinking, and lovmaking by the way, and, when in more serious mood, scourging the vices of prelate and priest. These vagabond scholars, with that tendency to corporate union so strong at the time, formed the guild or order of *Goliardi*, their head and patron being a mysterious Goliath whose identity will probably never be ascertained. The order extended to all countries, and their songs resounded in every clime; but their home was France, and, of other lands, Germany and England alone have preserved their literature somewhat abundantly. Italy, strange as it may seem at first sight, has, until very recently, been deemed quite foreign to this intellectual movement; but the publication last year at Florence of F. Novati's 'Carmina Medii Aevi' shows that a few of the wandering students' songs, mostly of the satirical class, are still preserved in Italian libraries.

These songs, written in accentual rhyming Latin verse, often borrowed the form of favorite hymns, or rather sequences, and often parodied their contents. The favorite verse, however, of the *Goliardi* was the seven-syllable trochaic, followed by a similar six-syllable verse. These verses were combined in various ways, generally into strophes of eight lines; but sometimes into

forms difficult to understand without a knowledge of the melody to which they were sung.

It is the object of Mr. Symonds's book to give his English readers some idea of this strange literature, which most of them will here encounter for the first time. The translator's interest is chiefly in the second class of these poems, which has been indicated above, or, to quote his own words: "I wish to keep in view the anticipation of the Renaissance, rather than to dwell upon those elements which indicate an early desire for ecclesiastical reform." Within the limits of the class he has chosen Mr. Symonds displays his thorough scholarship and poetic taste. An excellent historical introduction puts the reader in possession of all the facts needed to comprehend the translations which follow; and at the end a list of authorities will enable the student, if he choose, to embark upon researches of his own.

Sixty songs are translated, fully or in part, distributed into nine sections, dealing with the Order of Wandering Students in general, spring-songs, pastorals, descriptive poems touching upon love, erotic lyrics, songs of exile, anacronisms on the theme of wine, parodies, and finally a few serious compositions. These translations, it is hardly necessary to say, are made with singular grace and skill, in most cases reproducing exactly the form of the original. It is impossible, within the narrow limits of this review, to give any characteristic specimens of these poems. The general impression made by them is well stated by the translator: "The truth is, that there is very little that is elevated in the lyrics of the *Goliardi*. They are almost wholly destitute of domestic piety, of patriotism, of virtuous impulse, of heroic resolve." The section devoted to erotic lyrics presents a sensual and unromantic spirit infinitely removed from the chivalrous tone of the Arthurian romances or the chaste mysticism of Petrarch. The reason is correctly stated by Mr. Symonds: the Wandering Students were "a class debarred from domesticity, devoted in theory to celibacy, in practice incapable of marriage." These lyrics, however, possess in many cases great beauty of form, and are true "to vulgar human nature." They are still more important as throwing a new light upon a period which had seemed buried in the gloom of ecclesiastical tyranny. They are essential to a true understanding of the later Renaissance, because they show that the revolt against the ecclesiastical conception of life preceded and was independent of the revival of classical learning. The songs of the Wandering Students of the XII. and XIII. centuries are pagan and humanistic, the two qualities that characterize above all others the Renaissance which came two centuries later.

We can add but little to Mr. Symonds's careful study. He has, however, omitted to state that the great storehouse of these songs, the 'Carmina Burana' published in 1847 by the Stuttgart Literarischer Verein, and which had become excessively rare, was reprinted last year at Breslau, and is now within the reach of students. To the list of authorities should be added the valuable work by A. Stracali, 'I Goliardi, ovvero i clerici vagantes delle Università medievali' (Florence, 1880).

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbot, Ezra. Memorial volume. Published for the Alumni of the Harvard Divinity School.
About, E. Le Roi des Montagnes. W. R. Jenkins. 60 cents.
Allardice, P. Stops; or, How to Punctuate. John Murphy & Co.
Ballard, H. H. Handbook of Blunders. 1,000 Common Blunders in Writing and Speaking. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.
Fischer, Louisa. The Red Mantle. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society. 50 cents.
Play: a Picture-Book of Boys, Girls, and Babies. Pictures by Edith Scannell; verses by S. K. Cowan. Marcus Ward & Co.

Poems of Sidney H. Lanier. Edited by his Wife. With a Memorial by Wm. Hayes Ward. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.
Pollock, W. H. Alfred de Musset's On ne badine pas avec l'Amour. Thomas Nelson & Sons.
Porter, Admiral. Allen Dare and Robert le Diable. A Romance. Parts 5, 6. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Power, Cecil. Phillistia. A Novel. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.
Prentiss, Elizabeth. Life and Letters. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$2.25.
Radford, E. Measured Steps. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Read, T. B. The Wagoner of the Alleghenies. Illustrated from drawings by Hovenden, etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.50.
Reports of the Meetings of the Scientific Associations recently held in Montreal and Philadelphia. Cambridge: The Science Co.
Richards, W. C. The Mountain Anthem. (The Beatitudes.) Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.75.
Rideing, W. H. Boys Coastwise; or, All Along the Shore. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.
Ridlon, G. T. History of the Ancient Ryedales, and Their Descendants in Normandy, Great Britain, Ireland, and America, from 860 to 1884. Manchester, N. H.: Published by the Author.
Rittig, J. Federzeichnungen aus dem Amerikanischen Stadtleben. E. Steiger & Co.
Roe, E. K. The Gray and the Blue. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.
Romeo and Juliet. Illustrated by F. Dicksee. Cassell & Co. \$25.
Root-Gilbert. The Franklin Speaker: Consisting of Declarations and Recitations. Taintor Brothers, Merrill & Co.
Rousseau, J. J. Émile; or, Concerning Education. (Selections.) Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co. 80 cents.
Sanborn, F. B. The Genius and Character of Emerson. Lectures at the Concord School of Philosophy. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.
Sander, D. Verdeutschungswörterbuch. Leipzig: Otto Wigand.
Searing, A. E. P. The Land of Rip Van Winkle. A Tour through the Romantic Parts of the Catskills, its Legends and Traditions. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.
Seppel, C. M. Die Plage. Ste aegyptische Humoreske. New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Shaler, Prof. N. S. Kentucky, a Pioneer Commonwealth. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
Sherley, D. Love Perpetuated: the Story of a Dagger. Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Co.
Shinn, Dr. G. W. Stories for the Happy Christmas Time. Thomas Whitaker. \$1.
Shipley, O. Annus Sanctus. Hymns of the Catholic Church for the Ecclesiastical Year. Vol. I. Burns & Oates.
Sims, Dr. J. M. The Story of My Life. D. Appleton & Co.
Smiles, S. Men of Invention and Industry. Harper & Brothers.
Snow, Sophia P. Annie and Willie's Prayer. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.75.
Stables, G. Wild Adventures Round the Pole. Illustrated. A. C. Armstrong & Co. \$1.50.
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Stebbing, Grace. Gold and Glory; or, Wild Ways of Other Days. Illustrated. Thomas Whitaker. \$1.50.
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Talmage, Rev. T. Dewitt. The Brooklyn Tabernacle. 104 Sermons. Funk & Wagnalls.
The Morning Breath of June. A Poem. Illustrated. A. Newman Lockwood.
The Widow Wyse. A Novel. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. \$1.
Weatherly, F. E. Out of Town. Illustrated in Color by Linnie Watt. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.
Whitman, Sarah Helen. Edgar Poe and His Critics. Second edition. Providence: Tibbitts & Preston. \$1.

Fine Arts.

THE WATTS EXHIBITION.—III.

THE criticism of work which, like that of Mr. Watts, is the outcome of the refined and disciplined powers of men whose artistic nature and thorough training are indisputable, should rather be in the nature of inquiry and study than what is commonly understood as criticism. When we are dealing with art which is little else than reproduction of nature, and in which the standard of success is a skilful and absolutely exact transcript, all those who have eyes to see and the habit of seeing truly (which is not so common as people seem to believe), are more or less competent to judge of the result. But in work of the class of Mr. Watts the qualities by which the critic must form a judgment are entirely other: there is no imitation of nature properly speaking—the art is not one of *impression*, either direct, as in the case of Meissonier, or indirect, as in the case of Millet and Rousseau, but of *expression*; and the only law that such art must or can recognize is that what it attempts to express must be directly, distinctly, and solidly told. Of course the public has the alternative of liking or disliking, as they have of reading or not reading Milton or Shelley; and Mr. Watts labors under the disadvantage (if it be one) of making

no appeal to the class of minds whose horizon is limited by nature and impressionist art, and of being generally peremptorily put aside as "not like nature." And in speaking of "impressionist" art we do not allude to the caricature of painting which assumes that epithet as its special belonging—the so-called impressionist school—and which is mainly based, not on any peculiar way of seeing, but on incorrigible laziness. Every artist who works from a reflected mental image, in contradistinction to those who study nature directly and face to face, is an impressionist, and such was Millet par excellence, his impressions having the permanence of real vision and the completeness of objective existence. All great art that is not subjective and expressional is of this class, and especially Greek art as far as it dealt with things known and seen; but the painting which specially vaunts itself as "impressionist" is like that education which prides itself on being self-taught—i. e., incomplete, crude, and shallow: it is the frivolous assertion of accidental and changing phenomena, the record of fleeting experiences of nature which might justify a memorandum on the part of a great artist, but which can be the definite end of study only to small and superficial interests. Mr. Watts has given some illustrations in his landscapes of the more serious kind of impressionist art—which landscape art is, at its highest. But the professed "impressionist" has a singular notion that the impression must be conveyed as it was received—in a single dash—and when a great painter attempts such a momentary record it is certainly very noble, yet never the worse for full and thoughtful working-out, such as Mr. Watts put in his landscapes; but the little impressionism of silly and indolent painters makes much waste of good canvas and colors in attempting to convey "impressions" which can by no chance have an interest for any one but themselves. The mightiest work is always the most complete, and only small minds affect to be greater than their art. But the law of expressional art (and this holds as to music, the drama, poetry, as well as painting) makes the artist the sole judge of the fitness of the language of his art. Imagine a critic telling Wagner that he is an inferior artist because he puts too much string music in one passage and too much wind in another—that he has mistaken the time of his movement, etc., etc. The artist properly replies, if he notices the critic, that he chooses the form of language which will convey his meaning and ideas, with full knowledge of that meaning and those ideas, and of the force of his language and its vocabulary. If

the critic doesn't like it, he has his liberty to fall back on Bellini, or Donizetti, or minstrel music. In Watts's case, the language employed is simply and purely classical—not the least effort is made to display *tours de force* or petty glosses. It would have undoubtedly advanced his present reputation if he had not been so severe in his manner; but such as he is, so we must take him, and the question of the pleasure we may receive from his work is simply one of our educating ourselves up to it as we would to a poem of Emerson's or of Browning's; we may be certain that the art is there if we will only climb to it. The method of execution of Mr. Watts's pictures is very intense in individuality. As we said in speaking of his portraits, the difference between him and the great Italian masters in point of execution is that they possessed a skill only to be got by an early training, which makes execution unconscious, as is the formation of words to express our thought. The painting of Titian is the perfection of pictorial language, and the distinction can readily be noted in comparing his work with that of Tintoret, who began later in life. That of Mr. Watts shows the same quality as that of Tintoret—a certain want of fluency, but none of expressiveness or force; concentrated purpose making itself felt by the most direct means of expression, but always more or less betraying effort. This Titian, Veronese, or Correggio never did, and we should be inclined to include Velasquez, Rembrandt, and Rubens in the same general description; but certainly none equalled Titian in the magical felicity of his brush. The appearance of comparative effort in Watts's work, measured by this standard, diminishes very much on close examination, and in such heads as that of Burne-Jones and Stephen quite disappears; but everywhere one sees that it is the pure language of art fitted exactly to the idea it was given to convey.

When we come to study closely the means, they seem, as they are, the simplest and most direct possible. A little dryness is the natural accompaniment of the severely ideal character of the painter's mind: what painters call *fleshiness*, *morbidezza*, would be entirely inappropriate to the sentiment and unity of the pictures; but the general method of painting, as he himself avows it, and as one can see it in his work, is the employment of pure color applied in successive paintings over a light and carefully modelled underpainting in monochrome. That this was Titian's method is not only testified to by Boschini, but is shown in his unfinished work, as in the sketch in the Uffizi, which is modelled in in white and red in its first stage. Except in the large horse picture, which we do not conceive

to be a spontaneous and appropriate work for Mr. Watts, there is no turbid color to be found anywhere in these pictures. Be the tint what it may, it is not defiled in the process of painting; it is, as pigment, pure, and preserves its value in relation to the others. The old distinction of the qualities of color into pigmentary and prismatic is a sound one, the former denoting the quality of the tint as pure, transparent, living color when good, or dead and muddy when bad; the other, the quality which a tint has of intensifying, harmonizing with, or contrasting others, which results in color harmonies, and the development of synchrony (to coin a word which, compared with symphony, exactly expresses the analogy with music), which is one of the essential elements of great art—harmony being a general term which we have come to apply to all life or art where agreement is elemental. In both these qualities of color Mr. Watts is distinctly master of his art. Search through the whole collection, and you shall not find a muddy flesh tint, or a color which does not maintain its virtue in shadow. For the orchestral qualities take "The Rider on the Red Horse," No. 119, and compare it with its companion picture, No. 85 (they should be hung together), and note how the general scheme of the one contrasts with the other: one warm and glowing, the other silvery and dominated by cool grays. In No. 85 note, moreover, the value, in the gray harmony, of the bit of red in the saddle-cloth, which flares out, subdued though it is, like a trumpet-note. A blue ribbon in one of the female portraits has a similar power, only possible when the general relations of color are perfectly harmonious.

In the intellectual element of his art, Mr. Watts's work will, we are sure, find its audience, and needs no comment. We saw "Love and Death" when it was in a more nearly finished state than it is now, and certainly were of the opinion that of all modern art it deserves a position in the front rank. The idea is still as clear as when the art was more complete; and the pathetic Love, struggling against the awful invasion—the agony and terror of the face that looks up to the mystery of the inevitable—the desperate tenacity of the defence—the crushed wings—all the surroundings, are full of a pathos we do not remember in any modern work; different in kind from that in Millet and Israels, less simple in its elements of expression and intellectual sympathy than theirs, but, when once realized, further reaching and more profound—the expression of an ideal and immortal woe which may befall any of us from day to day, and borrows nothing from its picturesqueness of occasion.

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